

Report on the
Administration
of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh

1922-1923



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Report on the Administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

1922-23.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THIS general summary relates to the financial year, from April 1st, 1922 to March 31st, 1923. The departmental reports on which it is based do not all cover the same period, as some deal with the calendar year, some with the revenue year from ~~October to September~~ and some with the agricultural year from July to June. All information received with the object of bringing the report up to date has been used, but instead of adding supplementary chapters, it has been found more convenient to incorporate all such information in the general summary. This follows the arrangement adopted last year. Red letter paragraphs which are written once in ten years and others which give the historical development of the several departments have been omitted.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The general conditions during the year under review were much more favourable than in 1921-22. Financial stringency and political agitation were the most prominent features of 1921-22, but show a noticeable improvement in the year under review. To this gratifying feature must be added excellent crops, falling prices and the great improvement in public health. The improved political and economic outlook is a prominent feature in the revenue administration reports recently received from the districts.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND TONE OF PRESS.

2. The rapid clearance of the political atmosphere was the most striking phenomenon of the earlier months of the year under review. The omens in the three opening months of the calendar year 1923 were anything but hopeful. February had witnessed a serious riot in Bareilly and the horrible tragedy of Chauri

Chaura. These were not isolated symptoms of unrest. There seemed little reason to hope for early improvement, much less for the great change which actually occurred. So ominous did the general outlook appear in March that a demand for funds to constitute an emergency force of auxiliary police was passed by the Legislative Council. The Local Government was able to disband this force in August. The causes which led to the collapse of the particular phase of the non-co-operation movement, which had marked the previous year, were not peculiar to the province, and need hardly be discussed in detail in this report. The movement, which depended on the maintenance of a high pitch of fictitious excitement, largely spent itself by its own fury, and reaction inevitably set in. The comparative apathy with which Mr. Gandhi's arrest was viewed was a striking index of the change which had developed. The Chauri Chaura outrage occurred in this province and probably was a greater shock, alike to moderate and extremist opinion, here than elsewhere.

By December an extremist paper summed up the position in the following pessimistic pronouncement:—"The fight has been suspended; the enthusiasm of the masses is waning, and the work so far done is being undone."

By January, 1923, the Governor in Council was able to release a number of the more prominent political prisoners. Non-co-operators had now begun to direct their enthusiasm into channels which were at least constitutional in form. In spite of more or less ingenuous disclaimers it is obvious that the impetus in this direction has since increased considerably. A concerted campaign was undertaken in the early months of 1923 to capture the municipal and district boards. This met with considerable success in the case of the municipal boards. Electoral successes in this sphere were followed by declarations that municipal work had been undertaken for the purpose of improving the administration of local self-government, and it is but fair to admit that this claim has been made good in a number of instances. The new boards have been unable to resist the temptation to dabble in politics in a manner not in itself conducive to the discharge of municipal functions, but on the whole their record is as good as that of their non-official predecessors. This development has had its natural outcome in the recent elections to the provincial and all-India legislatures, where the Congress party is now strongly represented and where they meet Government on their own ground within the terms of the reformed constitution. The organization and concentration demanded by election campaigns on a considerable scale has absorbed energies previously employed in reckless agitation whilst the fact that all sections within the non-co-operation ranks are not in agreement on this large change of policy has resulted in a diffusion of energy.

At the same time the Muhammadan attitude towards current Indian politics was greatly modified. Negotiations with Turkey promised a successful solution of outstanding difficulties with that country. This has since been realized, whilst the Turkish attitude towards the *Khilafat* has left Muhammadan agitation in this country in the air. The much-advertised truce between the two great communities came definitely to an end in these provinces with the initiation of the *Suddhi* movement. This movement was originally designed by ardent Hindus for the reclamation of certain Muhammadans in the Agra division who were alleged to have been forcibly converted to Islam in the days of Muhammadan domination. The movement provoked bitter opposition. Both movement and counter-movement spread rapidly until the struggle itself and its resulting re-actions became the chief pre-occupation of both Government and the people. Matters came to a head during the Muharram of 1923, when rioting on an extensive scale occurred in Saharanpur and Agra. There were serious incidents in many other towns and for a time the executive throughout the province had to face an uncertain situation calling for the utmost vigilance and preparedness. In the opinion of competent judges the intercommunal tension of the later months of 1923 eclipses anything that has been experienced during the present generation.

Whilst these disruptive agencies were at work, economic conditions had much improved. Good crops and falling prices restored contentment among the masses, whose interest in politics was largely a phase of economic stress. It is at the time of writing clear that the whole movement of discontent in India had entered upon a new phase since the year with which this report deals came to a close.

3. There was little change in the general tone of the Press. The anti-British tone of the Extremist Press continued unabated and at times the need for direct action was openly advocated. The "Leader" of Allahabad retained its position as the most capable exponent of liberal views. As an Indian-edited journal, it is in a class by itself in this province. It dealt unsparingly with the wilder items of the non-co-operation programme and with the inconsistencies and tergiversations of its leaders. Needless to say it dealt equally faithfully with the alleged shortcomings of the Government, particularly in matters where the authorities did not see eye to eye with the champions of the liberal party. The Government is not without its supporters among the rank and file of vernacular newspapers.

The tone of
the Press,
1922-23.

On subjects like Mr. Montagu's resignation, the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, the Princes' Protection Act, the certification of the salt tax and the treatment of Indians abroad, the whole Indian Press as usual spoke with one voice. It became the fashion to condemn the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Winterton.

The cause of Turkey was advocated with equal zeal, and the news of the conclusion of peace with that power was hailed with joy. The Anglo-Iraq treaty was received unfavourably by the Muslim Press. One paper called it "The Charter of Slavery of Iraq." There was much mutual recrimination between the Congress and the Liberal parties.

In matters of provincial interest, the District Board Bill attracted considerable attention. The chief points which provoked attack were communal representation and the provisions relating to taxation. The Act, however, in its final form was, for the most part, welcomed by the Press. The speech of His Excellency the Governor announcing the release of political prisoners and the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee was the subject of favourable comment throughout the province.

The municipal elections for a time bulked large in the Press, each party singing the praise of its own policy and candidates. The results which were in the main favourable for the non-co-operators were cited by the extremist Press as showing that the country had lost all faith in the liberals and looked to non-co-operation for relief and redress.

The tone of the Press during the current year has been much the same. The abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha and the decision on the Kenya question provoked a mass of hostile criticism tempered in regard to the former by admissions that greater publicity might have led to more restrained views. The jubilation of the extremist Press over their election successes in the United Provinces and elsewhere led, in many instances, to indulgence in intemperate personal attacks on their unsuccessful opponents.

CRIME AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Crime
statistics,
1922-23.

4. The beginning of 1922 was a period of stress for the police. The Commissioner of Gorakhpur writing shortly after the Chauri Chaura outrage remarked: "The police probably have never at any time during the last 50 years had so difficult a situation to face as was before them in the beginning of 1922." By April the position had improved. There was general recognition of the fact that things had gone too far and that the often maligned police stood between the people and active disorder. This reaction could not however by itself negative the inevitable effect of the loosening of the bonds of order. For while thefts, burglaries and cattle thefts which more or less depend upon economic conditions showed a decrease, the more violent forms of crime increased to an alarming extent. Murders and culpable homicides rose from 1,057 to 1,201, dacoities from 1,277 to 1,372, robberies from 809 to 851 and riots from 1,169 to 1,361.

The close connection between the increase in violent crime and the campaign against the established Government admits of no doubt. The increase has been progressive during the last few years and will take time to eradicate. Detailed statistics for 1923 are not yet available, but there is sufficient to show an improvement.

Petty and serious crimes with the important exception of murder show a decline. Special steps were taken to combat dacoity and several notorious gangs have been broken up. The most successful work of the year was furnished by a special police force under the leadership of an active and experienced Superintendent of Police. This force was embodied in order to deal with a dangerous gang of Bhantus under a notorious leader named Sultana. The gang had harried the western submontane districts for a series of years and their depredations had induced a feeling of dismay over a wide area. Ordinary measures had failed and a special organization was clearly demanded. The gang worked in country where dense jungle is common and where it is easy to baffle pursuit. The task involved a year of strenuous work which was brought to a successful conclusion by the arrest of the whole gang which was not otherwise disposed of. The results reflect the greatest credit on the special force and on Mr. F. Young, the Superintendent in command. Proposals for the retention of the force for dealing with similar problems in other parts of the province are under consideration and it is hoped that the practical experience gained may be brought to bear on the problem of dacoity in the province at large. The special force did not confine its energies to the Bhantus, but was employed against the Rampur-Tarai gang operating in much the same area. Of the 50 members of this gang who were sent up for trial 48 have been convicted. The success of the special force was the subject of popular recognition. Enthusiastic demonstrations of congratulation were, as the Commissioner reported, such as have seldom been seen in recent years. On one occasion the crowds which assembled to see the captured dacoits were so large that the train carrying them had to be stopped. Several towns through which the captives passed indulged in public rejoicings. The results have been as beneficial in the political as in the material sphere in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions.

The figures for murders are again high. The percentage of murderers who pay the final penalty is small and the deterrent results of certain punishment are difficult to secure in this class of crime. The increase in this form of crime is receiving serious attention.

The serious riots resulting from inter-communal tension have been already referred to; it is sufficient to note here that they threw a heavy burden of work and responsibility on the police.

Investigations and results.

5. There were fewer investigations as the result of recent orders making investigations optional in certain circumstances. The same reason caused a decline in reports to the police and an increase in those to Magistrates. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated slightly improved from 41.19 to 43.45.

Police administration.

6. As a result of the proposals of the provincial civil police committee the number of village chaukidars was reduced from 87,903 to 51,885. The regular police was further reduced by 5 sub-inspectors, 65 head constables and 574 constables. In spite of these reductions the total cost of the force rose from Rs. 136.87 lakhs to Rs. 138.60 lakhs. During 1923 further reductions have been made and more are under consideration. Those of a permanent nature are expected to result in a further saving of about 7 lakhs. The armed and mounted police are under reorganization. An increase in horse allowance has revived the popularity of the mounted police where recruitment was better than it has been for some years past.

The Criminal Investigation department worked under a severe handicap as the result of reduced grants by the legislature. Work increased and staff to cope with it was not available. The department has now been reorganized in accordance with a scheme worked out by the present Deputy Inspector-General and now needs only a period of freedom from vicissitude in order to develop its full value.

The Training school had another successful year. The number of students was 148, of whom all but two were successful.

The amount spent on buildings amounted to Rs. 5,35,218. Police buildings have suffered during the financial stringency and there is much leeway to make up with little immediate prospect of the necessary resources being available.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS.**Oudh**

7. There were no agrarian troubles during the year under review. An attempt was made to exploit the provisions of the new Rent Act in Oudh for party purposes during the elections for the Council and Assembly. The Liberals were the chief object of attack. Landholders claimed that they had done their best to injure their interests, whereas Swarajists pointed to their failure to secure substantial rights for the tenants. The Liberals claimed credit for all provisions benefiting the tenants and pleaded that the failure to secure larger concessions was due to the combined opposition of landlords and Government. It is too early yet to say how far the relations between landlord and tenant in Oudh have been permanently improved by the new Act. The provisions regarding 'sir' give cause for anxiety.

8. In Agra the important revision of the present Tenancy Act is to be undertaken in the near future. The policy of the Government was summed up in a speech of His Excellency the Governor as follows: "With that aim (to maintain the stability of a great province and to promote the happiness of its people) it is our hope to proceed as soon as may be with agrarian legislation designed to remove the outstanding grievances of both landlords and tenants and to demonstrate the reality of the proposition, so often affirmed in speeches, that the interests of the landed and agricultural classes who formed the great industry upon which this province depends, are not diverse or opposed but are essentially one."

Agra.

9. The Government's policy relating to settlements has been the subject of discussion for several decades. The subject was debated in the Council on two occasions at the beginning of 1922. In the course of the discussions the Government undertook to appoint a Committee to examine the whole question with special reference to the term of future settlements and to the limitation of assessments both as regards the share taken and the enhancement allowable. Accordingly a resolution appointing a Committee under the Hon'ble Mr. M. Keane, C.I.E., I.C.S., was issued on the 12th May, 1922. The Committee which had before them a valuable note prepared by Sir Harcourt Butler, himself an experienced settlement officer, sat for 85 days. Its report with several minutes of dissent was received in January, 1923. It is difficult to summarize its recommendations here, but it may be mentioned that an extension of the term of settlement has been generally recommended. On the question of the percentage of revenue to assessments, the Committee are in general agreement with Sir Harcourt Butler's note that it may vary from 30 to 50. The Committee further recommends that the whole settlement proceedings should be open and subject to discussion in the Council. This important recommendation is summed up in the following words:—

Settlement
Committee.

"Its conception and birth in the forecast, its growth to maturity in the rent rate and assessment reports, its offspring in the assessment statements and its disappearance from the stage in the final report will each in turn pass in review before the public and the Council."

The report and the draft of the Land Revenue Amendment Bill which embodies the Committee's recommendation and which is appended to the report are before the Government.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

10. As stated in the report for 1921-22, the rainfall in the monsoon months of 1922 was excessive. The full *khariif* area could not be sown, whilst the crops failed over about 5 per cent.

Khariif
1922.

of the area cropped. The outturn was also inferior except in the case of late rice and sugarcane.

Rabi 1923.

11. November was rainless, but owing to the moisture in the soil spring sowings were carried on under favourable conditions and the crops germinated well. There were light and beneficial showers in the last three weeks of December and again in the second and third weeks of January. In February nearly all the districts received good rain. The months of March and April were practically rainless. The outturn of the spring crops was excellent. The best was gram which yielded cent. per cent. of the normal. The yield of the other crops was barley 95, linseed, rapeseed and opium 90 and wheat 85.

*Kharif
1923.*

12. Light rains occurred in the latter half of May and June, 1923. In July the monsoon was moderately active, but generally below normal. There was good but unevenly distributed rain in August and September. While the western districts had less than normal, parts of the Rohilkhand and Lucknow divisions received over 20 inches causing considerable loss by floods in riparian areas. The monsoon withdrew about the second week of October. As a result of uneven distribution of rainfall the *kharif* crops on the whole were below the normal. Taking 100 as the normal yield the outturn of the different crops was—early rice 70, maize 85, small millet 85, indigo 75, late rice 75, juar 90, bajra 80, pulses 80, cotton 80, til 80.

Rabi 1924.

13. The rains in September were very favourable for the spring sowings. The prospects of the standing crops which were much benefited by the December rains are well above normal.

Prices

14. The fall in prices from June, 1922 to June, 1923, and again from June to December, 1923, has been continuous. Their range is now very much the same as in 1917. According to the latest information they are:—Wheat 8·60, barley 14 00, gram 15 74 and rice 6·34 seers to the rupee.

*Condition
of the
people.*

15. The material condition of the agricultural classes was on the whole good. The fall in prices occasioned some anxiety to tenants of slender means; but the excellent harvests and the fall in the prices of general commodities were an adequate set-off. There was ample work at good wages for the agricultural labourer throughout the year. The condition of agricultural stock was fairly good. Sporadic cattle disease appeared in a number of districts, but the mortality was not high.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

General

16. Financial stringency forbade extension in the many sided activities of the agricultural department. Beyond the fact that advantage was taken of the fall in the price of agricultural machinery and that the department's normal activities were efficiently performed, there is little to record.

17. Progress in agricultural education has been well maintained during the year. The institutions at Cawnpore and Bulandshahr showed considerable development both in admissions and results. The utility of the former has been enhanced by the acquisition of 380 acres of land for purposes of practical demonstration and for instruction in estate management. The question of the affiliation of these colleges to the Allahabad University is still pending. Agricul-
tural
education.

18. On the research side useful work has been carried out in connection with particular crops. *Sugarcane*.—The Shah-jahanpur Research farm has established the superiority of the canes grown on the farms and the experience gained is now being tested in other parts of the province. Research.

The department is also making an effort to improve the Robilkhund bel for the conversion of juice into rab or gur.

The improved Pusa wheats have become firmly established and in places have been successful in supplanting inferior indigenous varieties. Trials to find a high yielding, strong strawed, bearded wheat are in progress.

• As the result of a survey of the cottons of the provinces a number of promising races have been isolated and work on these continues. The Indian Central Cotton Committee during the year made a grant of Rs. 22,000 to the province in connection with the campaign against the cotton insect pests.

The provincial Plant Pathologist is engaged on the investigation of potato rot which causes great damage to the potatoes stored for seed.

Jute, san, hemp and a number of other crops are under investigation.

19. As pointed out in the report for the previous year, the key to agricultural development is the improvement of water supply both as regards its extent and use. With that consideration in view, great attention has been paid to the agricultural engineering section of the department. This has been completely reorganized and decentralized into four circles each with an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. These officers offer free technical advice on all matters connected with the construction of tube wells, pumping installations and improvements in water supply in general. Agricul-
tural
engineer-
ing.

New workshops have been completed
the year. This branch of the work :
land-owning classes and the annual
of any other province. During th
16 tube wells were constructed with
and 18 were in course of constructi
624 wells of which 457 were success

Cattle-breeding.

20. The two cattle-breeding farms in the Muttra and the Kheri districts continue their useful functions of supplying selected bulls for breeding purposes. Forty bulls were issued to local bodies and others during the year ending in June last. The Muttra farm specializes in the large western breeds while the Kheri farm keeps mostly the Kherigarh type. Murra buffaloes are maintained at both these farms. This section of the department also deals with the utilization of waste lands, and with grazing grounds, production and preservation of fodder and all questions connected with milk production and dairy schemes. Associated with it is a Cattle Breeding Committee of non-officials.

Gardens.

21. The Agricultural department was placed in charge of gardens during the period under review. The new arrangement centralizing all control in the hands of the Director with a Deputy Director in immediate charge has resulted in great economy and better results. A scheme for the training of Indians for the post of Garden Superintendents is now under the consideration of Government.

FORESTS.**Financial.**

22. The financial result of the year was a net revenue of 23 lakhs, an increase of ten and a half lakhs on the previous year. The gross revenue fell by about three lakhs chiefly owing to depression in the timber trade; but it was more than compensated for by a curtailment of 13 lakhs in expenditure. The timber market particularly in chir and deodar continues depressed and prospects at the moment do not promise improvement.

Afforestation.

23. The afforestation division slowly but steadily continues the work of converting barren ravine land on the banks of the Jumna into flourishing plantations of babul, sisso, siris and khair. Progress has been slow owing to lack of funds, but local landholders are impressed by the success already achieved. This is satisfactory since it is on their capital and enterprise that the success of the campaign against erosion must eventually depend.

As regards the Utilization circle the Government policy and the criticisms evoked were fully described in the report for 1922-23. To meet existing difficulties, chiefly financial, several changes were made during the year. The Wood Working Institute was made over to the Industries department to whom it originally belonged whilst the saw mill and turnery, and the resin factory were transferred to a syndicate who will run them as companies in which the Government will retain a large share. In view of the fact that there is a large market for the outturn, these factories have great possibilities and, if they succeed, will further the economic development of the country and justify the expenditure incurred on them. The companies have not yet been floated.

24. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider Kumaun grievances have been carried out. It was recognized that the damage caused in the forests though due to agitation and unrest would not have occurred on so large a scale had there been no sense of grievance.

Kumaun
Grievances
Committee.

25. Schemes for light tramways which will reduce the cost of transport have been prepared and will, it is hoped, be financed next year. A tramway in the Motichor Valley and a wet slide for sleeper extraction in Chakrata were constructed during the year. Construction and maintenance of roads and buildings cost approximately five lakhs of rupees. The latter included 18 new rest houses provided to meet the difficulty created by the abolition of utar in Kumaun. The number of offences against the forest laws rose from 4,100 to 4,286; but it is satisfactory to note that cases of fire were much below the average. The new Forest Advisory Board met several times during the year and gave valuable advice on important administrative questions.

General.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

26. The co-operative department continued to follow the policy of caution in registering new societies and attention was mainly concentrated on consolidation. Gradual and orderly development was preferred to the multiplication of societies and no expansion was allowed in localities where arrangements for proper financing and supervision could not be ensured. Notwithstanding this, 3 central banks, 436 agricultural and 28 non-agricultural societies were registered during the year.

The working capital of central societies increased by 6.18 lakhs to 76.82 lakhs. This increase was general under all heads constituting working capital. Transactions between central banks were reduced, indicating their growing independence and ability to raise capital for their own requirements locally. All the central banks were required to keep adequate fluid resources to meet maturing liabilities and those that had insufficient resources were not allowed to organize new societies. It is, however, regrettable that the arrears of loans against working societies increased from 18.7 to 20.7 per cent. The department is constantly pressing upon the banks the need of teaching the societies and their members the importance of punctuality in the repayment of loans. The financial position of the banks with heavy arrears was fully discussed with the directors and every effort was made to impress upon them the seriousness of their position. The four non-credit central societies have no great achievements to show. Only one can be said to have worked fairly successfully. The other three are still feeling their way.

As regards primary societies there was considerable increase both in membership and working capital. The result of the classification of societies at audit shows that the education of the members and the general condition of the societies are progressing satisfactorily. Non-agricultural credit societies of limited liability maintained their progress as a class.

Non-credit societies, however, both agricultural and non-agricultural, have shown no improvement. Stores suffered from lack of interest on the part of members and from market fluctuations and several had to be closed. The management of this class of society as compared with credit societies needs much closer attention and makes a larger call on the active interest and the business capacity of the members. It has been found that members, generally speaking, are either unwilling or incapable of making sustained efforts to manage the joint business of a society.

The Standing Committee of Co-operators met twice and did useful work.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

27. The report for 1921-22 gave the history of industrial development in these provinces from the beginning of this century. The industrial activities of the Government were also described in detail. The year under review was one of quiet rather than ostentatious work. If there were no startling achievements with which to refute the criticism that the provincial industrial departments accomplish little to promote industrial development, there was plenty of useful unobtrusive work. The department of industries like all other branches of the administration, was handicapped by the financial stringency, but it was more instrumental than most in giving positive help in relieving the provincial revenues. The Stores Purchase department placed orders of the value of Rs. 10,58,048, with an estimated saving of Rs. 1,68,765. The saving is all the more valuable as it was accomplished merely by co-ordination of the wants of different departments without any lessening of efficiency.

The industrial survey started some two years ago has been completed and the reports have been appreciated by the public. The department has been in close touch with the leaders of commerce and industry in the province, and the friendly relations existing between them are a happy augury for its future activities.

Applications for loans to finance industrial undertakings were numerous, and in all a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was advanced on the recommendation of the new Board of Industrial Loan Commissioners. Smaller industrial schemes were financed to the extent of Rs. 15,000 by the Board of Industries.

On the educational side fresh recurring grants of Rs. 12,615 were made to private technical schools. There is reason to suppose that the progress made in technical education has been satisfactory if slow: but unfortunately the material on which these schools have to work is poor, and the right type of candidate rarely appears.

28. The leading manufacture of the province is cotton: and in spite of the dumping of Japanese goods it held its own and even expanded during the year. Silk, which is mainly a home industry, prospered exceedingly, and much the same can be said of sugar, which however was handicapped by constant and wide fluctuations in price. On the other hand, the hide and skin market was dull and the export trade again failed to find an outlet into the overstocked foreign market. The glass industry experienced a spell of almost unparalleled depression: German and Japanese goods swamped the market, and there are no signs yet of a brighter outlook. It may, however, be claimed that the general industrial situation is not unpromising. Many handicaps still exist and the province has not yet recovered from the disturbing influences of the last few years, but existing industries are digging themselves in and offering stronger opposition to foreign competition. New ventures are tentatively appearing, and the vast industrial resources of the province offer opportunities which are gradually being grasped. Progress is, and will be, slow, but perhaps it will be the sounder for that: the opportunities offered by the technical schools, the Board of Loan Commissioners and even by the Stores Purchase department are wide, and it only lies with the youth of the country to embrace them.

The Industrial position and outlook.

EDUCATION.

29. The expansion of education is mainly a matter of money, and consequently the Education department could do little but maintain its existing position and expand slowly on established lines. All things considered, the result was satisfactory. The number of schools increased by nearly 200, the number of scholars by over 50,000 and the provincial expenditure by nearly nine lakhs and three-quarters.

General.

Compulsory education was introduced in eight of the municipalities during the year and it has been extended to four more during the current year. A scheme for a course in Hygiene, Sanitation and First Aid was drawn up and introduced in 16 Anglo-Vernacular schools in Allahabad, Lucknow and Rohilkhand divisions. Results in this restricted area were so encouraging that the scheme has now been extended to all divisions of the province, and over 1,400 students are now taking the course. The question of the medical inspection of students has been engaging the attention of the authorities for several years. A system

was introduced in 1919 but proved unsatisfactory. A new scheme has been framed but it cannot be adopted at present owing to the heavy expenditure involved, and pending an improvement in the financial situation the rules framed in 1919 have been revised so as to make the best possible use of the resources available.

The Seva Samiti Scouts and the United Provinces Boy Scouts continue to do good work.

University Education.

30. In the sphere of higher education the chief features were the establishment of the Board of High Schools and Intermediate Examination and the re-constitution of the Allahabad University. The functions of the new Board and the dual character of the Allahabad University were described in the report for 1921-22. The only new point about the teaching branch of the University is the aim to secure for every student in addition to his lectures a regular and proportional amount of supplementary instruction.

The new Lucknow University has shown great activity. The study of vernacular languages has been given a prominent place in its programme; Extension lectures have been organized, and the Oxford Union has been taken as a model for a Lucknow University Union. A Sociological Association has been formed for the study of social and economic questions.

Consequent on the passing of the Allahabad University and the High School and Intermediate Education Acts the number of Art Colleges has been reduced by nearly half. The future of outlying colleges is uncertain. Their condition generally is not satisfactory and greater efforts are undoubtedly needed on the part of those directly interested in maintaining them.

The question of establishing another university at Agra is being raised again; it remains to be seen whether the new council will endorse the decision of its predecessor.

Secondary Education.

31. One of the most important results of the recommendations of the Sadler Committee has been the establishment of Intermediate Colleges. The number now amounts to 23 with an enrolment of over 2,500 students. The ambition of almost every flourishing High School is to be raised to the status of an Intermediate College. But it is useless to gloss over the difficulties. Initial expenditure is high with the present cost of building, and the teaching staff must be both larger and better paid. Apart from these financial difficulties the tendency of Principals to devote most of their attention to the senior classes, at the expense of the middle and lower sections, is one which it is difficult, but necessary, to avoid; and if only for this reason progress must be cautious.

The enrolment of High Schools showed a further increase of 2,000 and many new buildings were completed. Apathy

however continues to be the leading characteristic of those members of the public appointed on School Committees. Local members of the Legislative Council have been made *ex-officio* members of these committees : but unfortunately the consuming zeal for education—in the abstract—which they display in the Legislature is not usually as prominent in their dealings with the brick and mortar schools of their own constituencies.

32. Primary education showed further advance during the year under review. The expenditure rose by about 2½ lakhs, the number of schools by over 400 and the number of scholars by over 41,000. As noted above, there are 12 municipalities where primary education is now compulsory. Primary education.

Two great difficulties have hitherto obstructed the progress of primary education. One of them, the lack of suitable teachers, has to a great extent been met. In some districts the supply of trained teachers overtook the demand and a number of training classes were consequently closed. The other is the lack of suitable buildings, and in this the situation shows no improvement. If anything, there is a change for the worse: the rains of past years have been unusually heavy, and buildings, often composed of mud, have been unable to stand the strain. Nor can the municipalities and district boards, which have difficulty enough in meeting ordinary expenditure, be expected to make good the deficiencies, and the solution of this problem is not yet in sight. Complaints of stagnation in lower classes A and B still continue. It is here that the average primary school teacher generally fails. Here however there is more hope. The present rates of teachers' pay are generally agreed to be sufficient and it is hoped that the better class of teachers, which these rates are likely to attract, may be able to effect some improvement. A committee was appointed by Government to examine the question of training vernacular teachers and its report has received the approval of Government.

33. The grants for female education and for special educational facilities for Muhammadans and the depressed classes were all increased during the year. In addition to the ordinary provision for the education of the children of soldiers killed or incapacitated during the war, another scheme has been introduced for giving educational scholarships to the children of Indian soldiers of all ranks who were on the active list between the 4th August, 1914 and 11th November, 1918. This has been financed by the grant of Rs. 48,000 placed at the disposal of the Government by the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Committee. Miscellaneous.

Two scholarships of the value of £ 290 per annum each, one for the study of Western methods of education and the other for the study of Zoology, were awarded during the year under review.

Adminis-
tration.

34. During the year an important administrative change was carried out and the educational section of the Secretariat has been amalgamated with the office of the Director of Public Instruction. This officer now includes among his duties those of a Deputy Secretary to Government. The change is expected to lead both to economy and to greater expedition in the disposal of work.

EXCISE.

35. The outstanding feature of the year is a further decrease in the sales of almost all commodities, and a consequent fall in the revenue. Of the total decrease of 14·24 lakhs in revenue, country spirit alone was responsible for 13·22, caused by a decrease of over 100,000 L. P. gallons in consumption. For the decline of consumption various reasons have been advanced. The fall in prices generally was not large enough to leave the industrial worker much margin for luxuries, while from the agricultural classes it took away almost as much as it gave. The rise in duty, the abolition of many shops and the restrictions on the hours of sale had all a sensible and direct effect. Social propaganda worked to some effect to curtail the consumption at marriages and other festivals, and the *Shuddhi* movement indirectly contributed to the same result. The loss of revenue may be viewed with some regret, but the decrease in consumption, which is again noticeable in the last nine months of 1923, is a matter for unmixed satisfaction, especially as it was not caused this year, as it was last year to some extent, by violence and intimidation, and was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the consumption of cocaine and the more noxious drugs.

The year marks the transition stage from the auction to the surcharge system of licensing of shops for the sale of country spirits, opium and hemp drugs. The new system simply substitutes a calculated, exact and non-speculative scale of surcharges graduated according to sales for that formerly fixed by the rough and tumble of the auction room. The object of the system is to place the vendor in a position in which he can earn a living by honest trading and to secure to the State its full share of the profit on the spirit consumed. From the financial point of view it is perhaps unfortunate that the new system was introduced at a time when the consumption was steadily falling. An increase of the surcharge scale is under consideration, but it may be accepted that this alone will not lead to any considerable increase in revenue.

Licensing
Boards and
Advisory
Com-
mittees.

36. The newly constituted Licensing Boards met for the first time and made the settlements for the current year. Not all of them followed the rules of procedure correctly, nor were their decisions in all cases received without protest; but in

general their proposals were accepted. There is considerable ground for optimism that as the experience of the boards ripens their services will be appreciated both by the Government and the public. Advisory Committees in districts and in municipalities where licensing boards had not been constituted also met and submitted their proposals to district officers; and 123 of their recommendations for the closure of shops were accepted out of 146. A new rule provides that where a district officer does not accept a committee's proposals a reference to Government is necessary. It is hoped that this will supply a new incentive to interest in the work.

FINANCE.

37. The year 1922-23 had very much the same financial features as the previous year, namely a fall in income and a rise in expenditure. The causes were given in detail in the last report.

The budget anticipated receipts to the extent of 1486.50 lakhs and expenditure to the extent of 1543.05, leaving a deficit of 106.55. Receipts, however, were short by 72.59, but the resulting deficit was to a certain extent counterbalanced by a decrease of 15.84 lakhs in expenditure. The net result was a deficit on the year's working of 163.22 lakhs. Various measures of economy and retrenchment were introduced during the current year and three taxation measures were passed to balance the budget, and to meet a part of this deficit. In spite of these endeavours the revised budget for the current year discloses a further fall of 16 lakhs in income, the chief losses occurring under Stamps and Excise. The fall in income has partly been made up by a saving of 11 lakhs effected in expenditure. As a result of further cuts in expenditure that may be made on the recommendations of the Economy Committee the financial position will gradually improve. But equilibrium may not be possible without further development of available sources of revenue.

Public Works Department—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

38. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the lines on which the department was to be reorganized were detailed in the report for the year 1921-22. These recommendations involved material changes in constitution and procedure and are still under the consideration of Government. In the meantime the department has been relieved of the responsibility for the maintenance of all buildings belonging to the Central Government (excluding such residential buildings for which capital and revenue accounts are kept). The execution of petty original works has also been transferred. Arrangements were made for similar action with regard to provincial buildings with effect from April, 1923. Several administrative changes were

General.

carried out during the year. Bulandshahr was separated from Meerut and Unao and Etawah from Cawnpore. On the other hand Bahraich was joined to Gonda and Sultanpur to Partabgarh. A temporary construction sub-division was also created at Cawnpore.

Works.

39. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 25·47 lakhs. The most important building under construction is the Council Chamber at Lucknow, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., on the 15th December, 1922. But this work which is to cost over 24 lakhs is carried out independently of the Public Works department and is under the direct supervision of the architect, Mr. Lanchester. A sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs was spent on educational buildings during the year. Among those that were completed may be mentioned the Intermediate College and Normal School at Jhansi, the Normal School at Muzaffarnagar and the High School at Banda, besides several hostels and additions to present buildings. The expenditure on communications amounted to nearly 37 lakhs. Fair progress was made on the raising and metalling of the Cawnpore-Etawah road and on the road from Kolukhet to Bhatta on the Dehra Dun-Mussoorie cart road. Two new bridges were completed and two more taken in hand. The metalling of the Gonda-Bahraich road was continued. The Public Health department spent Rs. 28·68 lakhs on original works and 15·97 lakhs on open water-works. Excellent progress was made on the Naini Tal Hydro-Electric and Water Supply scheme and current was first supplied to the public on 8th August, 1922. The supply has remained uninterrupted.

IRRIGATION.

Financial.

40. The rainfall was timely and copious with the result that rabi sowings were mostly completed without the aid of canal water. The gross receipts accordingly fell from 145·58 to 136·87 lakhs. The working expenses rose by about seventy thousand.

Works.

41. The total expenditure direct and indirect chargeable to capital amounted to Rs. 63·62 lakhs or Rs. 10·52 lakhs above the figure for the previous year. Of this a sum of Rs. 57 lakhs was spent on the Sarda canal. Having regard to the difficulties of the work and the unhealthiness of the country in which it was carried on, the results achieved reflect great credit on the department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Criminal Justice.

42. Unlike its predecessor, 1922, brought heavy work to Criminal Courts both in Agra and Oudh. Much of the increase in crime must be ascribed to the political conditions: political

agitators touring the country and preaching against Government in every district are bound, whether they wish it or not, to induce a spirit of lawlessness which is reflected in the criminal returns of the year. The "National panchayats" formed by non-co-operators died out after a brief and inglorious existence and no longer afforded relief to the regular courts. Economic factors were as usual responsible for some of the crime: excessive rains had damaged the crops and caused flooding in many parts, and thus supplied the temptation to turn to crime as a substitute for agriculture. In spite of the volume of work, the disposal of cases was satisfactory, but the average duration rose slightly both in Agra and Oudh. The High Court and the Judicial Commissioner have both pointed out the urgent necessity of increasing the establishment, but the financial stringency has hampered any effort in this direction. Both these courts again have commented on the insufficient use of sentences of whipping, and the High Court has drawn attention to the neglect of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. An interesting suggestion made by the High Court concerns the duplication of work involved by the necessity of committing to sessions persons with previous convictions against them for the purpose of enhanced punishment. The offence with which they are charged may be simple theft or burglary but in most cases they have to be committed to sessions and tried again there. To obviate this a suggestion is made that selected Magistrates should be empowered to give sentences of 5 or 7 years' imprisonment or that such cases may only be referred to Sessions Courts for enhanced punishment without the necessity of a complete retrial.

Honorary Magistrates continued to relieve the regular courts of a great volume of work. Their merits are uneven, and irregularities of procedure are not few: but on the whole their work is surprisingly satisfactory.

43. Civil litigation increased throughout the province, and the increase was distributed over courts of all grades. All districts in the province shared in it except Shahjahanpur and Budaun in Agra and Sitapur in Oudh. The fall in the price of foodstuffs and other necessities of life brought greater prosperity to those classes mainly addicted to civil litigation and was probably responsible for most of the increase.

Civil
Justice.

With regard to congestion of work, it follows naturally that there was little change for the better in the state of the courts, and in the courts of District Judges the congestion was even worse than it had been at the end of 1921. Since the close of the present year some much needed relief has been given by the temporary creation of 3 extra subordinate judges and 5 munsifs. In Oudh the establishment of a Chief Court has been

sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and much is hoped from it: but financial difficulties have yet to be surmounted. The same difficulty among others delays the separation of the judicial and the executive. The principle has been accepted by the Government, but the cost is at present prohibitive.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Births and deaths.

44. The year was exceptionally healthy. The birth-rate, it is true, fell to 32·17 per mille, thus continuing the decline of previous years. The death-rate however also fell from 39·57 to 25·01. Deaths from cholera and the vague "fever" were noticeably fewer, but all the main diseases shared in the gratifying decrease. Gonda amongst the districts and Lakhimpur among the municipalities recorded the lowest death-rates, thus belying their popular reputation. Infant mortality fell from 238·5 to 183·8, "fever" as usual taking the greatest toll. Cawnpore city again heads the list with an unenviable figure of 450·87, congestion coupled with ignorance is responsible for this appalling figure: the latter it may be possible to dispel: for the former there appears no remedy at present.

Measures taken.

45. Of the preventive measures taken during the year, the first to be mentioned is the campaign against malaria. Considering all its evils, direct and indirect, the disease is deservedly ranked as the most formidable obstacle to the progress of the provinces. The disease is preventible, but the success of a vast campaign of the kind required largely depends on public finances and public co-operation. Neither of these two essentials is available at present. Meanwhile the Public Health department has been doing all it can to mitigate the evils of the disease. Most successful work was done at Banbassa, where the labourers on the head-works of the Sarda canal were protected against infection with the result that work was carried on till June. In former years all work had to be stopped in April or May. Apart from the saving of health and life, the result represents in hard cash a gain which far outweighs the cost of the anti-malarial establishment.

The high figure of infant mortality naturally forces on the attention the measures taken to combat it. The improvement of indigenous dais is a first necessity, and Meerut, Agra and Lucknow have been established as centres for a comprehensive system of training. There is a resident midwife at each centre who attends cases, free of charge, to instruct and assist the dais in their work. The dais on their part are encouraged, by payment, to seek the advice and help of these resident midwives. A maternity supervisor visits the centres, holds classes for dais and visits homes giving advice to mothers and dais. The work is carried on with a grant of Rs. 10,000 per

annum from Government and Rs. 6,430 from the central committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund. There is another scheme for the training of a superior class of midwives at Aligarh, Bareilly, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Meerut and Ghazipur. Probationers are given scholarships of Rs. 12 per month with quarters and uniform allowances. A provincial branch of the Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare League was established during the year, and arrangements for the collection of funds are in progress. When sufficient funds have been collected, steps will be taken to establish a child welfare centre at some suitable place. Meanwhile two independent schemes, one started by Mrs. Hallows and the other by Mrs. Stubbs, have been doing very useful work at Pilibhit and Bareilly. The collections at the latter place amounted to Rs. 16,500 and the Government contributed another Rs. 2,000 for the working of the scheme.

A District Health scheme was launched in June, 1922, in Gorakhpur and Basti districts particularly liable to epidemic diseases. It provides for the appointment of a District and Assistant Medical Officer of Health in each district and of one sanitary inspector in each tahsil. This is the first systematic attempt to grapple with the problem of the preservation of public health in rural areas. The scheme is admittedly in an experimental stage, but the results achieved are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a further advance: and since April, 1923, Azamgarh has also been included in the scheme.

The Hygiene Publicity Bureau continued its valuable campaign. Its object is to dispel popular ignorance of the causation of disease and of the elements of hygiene and thus to remove one of the great contributory causes of disease in the province.

Among other measures carried out may be mentioned the better staffing and equipment of travelling dispensaries. Considerable attention was paid to the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs. A large number of samples were sent for analysis and 39 persons were found guilty of adulteration and fined. One practical difficulty, however, is that samples get damaged in transit. It has also been found useless to apply the provisions of the Act to towns where there are no Medical Officers of Health.

The Board of Public Health sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 13,54,134. The larger part of the sum was necessarily spent on water-supply, drainage and sewerage projects. But the interests of the rural population, and the lower castes especially were not neglected.

1923.

46. The full figures for 1923 are not available. But from those that are it is clear that the public health in these provinces has further improved. There were more deaths from cholera and plague, but those from fever and other causes show such a large decrease that the death rate on the whole is expected to be under 23 as compared with over 25 per mille during 1922. Infant mortality has fallen to 172 per mille, which is the lowest rate recorded since 1891. The births during the current year exceed those in the previous year by about half a lakh.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District
Boards.

47. The history of the district boards and the stages which marked their development resulting in the passage of the new District Boards Act were described in detail in the report for 1921-22. The year under review was the last year of the old boards' existence. During their long career the chief criticisms, frequently emphasized, were the unrepresentative character of the boards and the lack of interest in work on the part of members. The natural result was that the work in reality was done by the official Chairman and his subordinates. The force of these criticisms can hardly be denied, but with all that the achievements of the old district boards in all departments under their control were immense. Education, medical relief, sanitation, and communications all improved during this period, and although the initiative generally came from the district officers, a great deal depended upon the hearty co-operation of non-official members. The relations between officials and non-officials were generally cordial and made possible the employment of Provincial and Subordinate Service officers as full time District Board Secretaries. The new boards are entering upon their duties under serious financial difficulties. The services, educational, medical, and others, have all become more costly than before; the demand for more schools, more hospitals, more sanitary improvements in rural areas and better communications is pressing; the cost of material and labour has gone up. As against all this the only real hope which the boards have of increasing their income lies in Government grants or the enhancement of cesses on the resettlement of districts. The new Act has conferred powers of taxation, but from the strong opposition which the taxation clauses of the Act met with in the Legislative Council it can be inferred that the new boards will not be at all willing to impose any new tax. The only alternative is further retrenchment in expenditure which will certainly effect the well-being of the public in general. The new boards however only came into existence in April, 1923, and it would not be fair to anticipate or to prophesy. At present, it must be confessed, political feeling plays too prominent a part in their decisions: but they have yet to find their feet, and it must at least be said that the zeal with

which the new members have entered on their duties is in refreshing contrast to the apathy too often displayed by the members of the old boards.

48. Municipalities are in much the same position as last year. Their total income rose by over 15 lakhs, but even so it was short of the expenditure by over 12½ lakhs. A number of municipalities are indebted and in some of them the financial position was so serious that a Special Officer had to be deputed to enquire and report about them. The main problem of course is taxation. In some boards the income from the toll and terminal tax is still lower than the receipts from octroi for which it was substituted. The tax on circumstances and property is increasingly unpopular. Recurring expenditure is rising and the rise in collection charges is out of all proportion to the increase in the amount collected. Water-supply and drainage schemes in the bigger municipalities and repairs to roads everywhere require large sums of money which the boards find it difficult to provide.

Municipal
boards.

The boards have all undergone a remarkable change in their membership. The elections in 1923 were keenly contested and resulted in the return of a large number of young men professing advanced political views. Allahabad distinguished itself by returning the first lady member. The new members can be credited with a keen desire to serve their fellow countrymen but most of them are inexperienced, and they are faced with a difficult situation. A rigorous policy of economy will have to be adopted, followed if necessary by fearless taxation. Both courses to be effective are sure to be unpopular. In the case of taxation this is obvious: in the case of economy the difficulty will be to concentrate on the right heads of expenditure and not to yield to the clamour of those who, for instance, regard all sanitary expenditure as superfluous but fight stoutly against any reduction in the cost of administration. The new members generally have entered on their duties with zeal and a full sense of responsibility: and while it is too soon to be optimistic in view of the heavy task before them, there is certainly no occasion for pessimism.

49. The village panchayats have had another year of life. Of the reports received about their working the majority are encouraging. The work both in outturn and quality deserves credit, and complaints have been few. The movement is still in its infancy and has to be carefully watched, and district officers are alive to the necessity of weeding out panchayats which for some reason or other have been found wanting. When this has been done it will be easier to say how far the experiment has justified itself. For the moment district officers are only prepared to say that the movement is promising, and this cautious verdict may be accepted.

Village
panchayats.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Legislation. 50. The work of the reformed Legislative Council during the first two years of its existence was described in the report of 1921-22. The Council has since completed the third year of its term, and the recent elections have considerably altered its complexion.

The most important legislation of the year was designed to enable the province to balance its budget. With this object in view, bills for the enhancement of court fees and stamp duties and for the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles were introduced. It was recognized that a Council which had shortly to solicit the suffrages of its constituents would be chary of passing fresh taxation, and there was the added difficulty that a previous motion to introduce a court fees amendment bill had been rejected at the outset. In spite of these difficulties all three bills were eventually passed, though not without drastic amendments. Even so, it was only possible to secure the assent of the Council to their enforcement for a single year. The opposition in all cases urged that the possibilities of retrenchment had not been fully explored, and that this task should be completed before fresh taxation was considered. To meet the arguments with regard to retrenchment it was decided to appoint a Retrenchment Committee under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Fremantle.

Other legislation during the year consisted of the United Provinces Excise Amendment Act and the United Provinces Land Revenue Amendment Act.

Resolutions were numerous, the most important perhaps being successful motions asking for the establishment of a Chief Court for Oudh, the establishment of an affiliating University at Agra, and for the grant of the franchise to women. The first met with some opposition from the members of the Agra Province, mainly on the ground that the extra expense was not justified in existing circumstances. The resolution about the Agra University was carried in the teeth of opposition from the then Minister of Education, since it cut directly across his educational policy as already accepted by the Council and underlying the recent Allahabad University Act. The Minister informed the Council at once that their recommendation would not be carried out. The matter is now somewhat out of date, as a similar resolution has since been accepted by the new Council and the present Minister has agreed to the appointment of a committee to examine the whole question. The grant of the franchise to women was carried without opposition.

The closing stages of the first Council's labours were marked by the defeat of a resolution which proposed provincial abstention from participation in the British Empire Exhibition.

The first reformed Council can look back with pride on a record of useful work. Its business was conducted with dignity and growing responsibility, and the foundations of sound traditions were laid. The House took its tone from the solid block of responsible landholders who formed the majority of elected members. It contained a smaller but compact block of alert and capable liberals who, so far as the reserved side of the Government was concerned, furnished the opposition - a somewhat curious anomaly considering that that the Ministers who held office till May, 1923, were both drawn from the liberal ranks. In the new Council the Swarajists have replaced the liberals. The landholders are again in the majority and only require cohesion to enable them once more to dominate the counsels of the province.

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical features, area, climate and chief staples.

(See pages 1 to 11 of the report for 1921-22.)

2.—Political.

(For details see the *Annual Reports on the Administration of the Rampur, Tehri and Benares State.*)

RAMPUR.

1. The income from all heads during the year 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 91.43 lakhs as against Rs. 97.86 lakhs in the previous year; expenditure to Rs. 55.26 lakhs as against Rs. 67.19 lakhs. The income from land revenue amounted to Rs. 36.08 lakhs as against Rs. 36.01 lakhs in the year previous. The cultivated area fell from 356,453 acres to 352,599 acres and the canal revenue was short by nearly Rs. 31,000. The net increase of over Rs. 7,000 in land revenue was due to 127 villages having been again leased out on a higher revenue.

Revenue
administra-
tion.

2. The State was visited by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler in October, 1922, and by His Excellency Sir William Marris on 16th January, 1923. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading paid a visit on 3rd February, 1923. His Highness the Nawab came to Lucknow twice during the month of December : once to bid farewell to Sir Harcourt Butler and again to welcome His Excellency Sir William Marris. On 25th February His Highness paid a visit to Delhi and stayed at the Viceregal Lodge as the guest of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading. Among other donations Rs. 25,000 was given to the Tibbia College at Delhi and one lakh of rupees to the Technological Institute founded to commemorate His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler's valuable services to these provinces. The State invested two lakhs of rupees in the 6 per cent. United Provinces Promissory notes.

General.

3. The monsoon of 1921 was fairly good and the crops satisfactory, except in places where the rains were excessive.

Agriculture.

AND
POLITI-
CAL
GEOGRA-
PHY.

The winter rains were irregular and scanty, and the outturn of *rabi* was not as good as was estimated in the beginning. The rains of the monsoon of 1922 were heavy and did not allow agricultural operations to be carried out to their full extent. In places the floods caused loss to the standing crops.

Condition
of people.

4. There was no alteration in the condition of the people. Prices were high, but so were wages both in the city and mufassil.

Excise

5. The total consumption of country liquor fell from 22,857 to 19,492 gallons and the demand for theyear fell from Rs. 1,40,553 to Rs. 1,26,277. The demand for the year under the head of opium fell from Rs. 33,294 to Rs. 16,273, which is again attributed to the rise in the issue price of opium and the high rates of food grain. The consumption of *charas* rose by 26 seers. The demand however fell by Rs. 719. The number of shops for the sale of liquor (55), opium and drugs (30) remained the same as in the previous year.

Police.

6. The total number of crimes reported during the year was 626 against 771 last year, showing a decrease of 145. Excluding cases of murder and attempt to murder, which went up from 8 to 10, all forms of serious crime such as dacoity, robbery, hurt, burglary, theft and cattle theft have contributed to the total decrease.

Medical.

7. No epidemic was reported during the year. The general health of the people was good, the death-rate falling from 302·8 to 211·3 per ten thousand. The birth-rate, however, was 139·8 as against 183·5 last year.

Education.

8. The number of schools fell from 121 to 117, and the number of scholars from 4,832 to 4,175. The number of scholars in the high school again showed an increase, and there was a slight increase in the number of scholars in the Madrasa-i-Alia. The number of passes in the examination was 4 out of 11 at the former and 16 out of 31 at the latter. The State also maintained a patwari school under the management of the Revenue department. The enrolment during the year was 99.

TERRI.

9. The rainfall during the year 1922-23 was uneven, but on the whole sufficient for an average crop. The distribution of *takavi*, therefore, amounted to only Rs. 13,000 as against nearly 2·40 lakhs in the previous year. Out of the balance of six lakhs over Rs. 34,000 were realized.

The ordinary revenue of the year fell from 14·91 lakhs to 12·52 lakhs, the reason for the decrease being that a great portion of the Forest revenue could not be realized and credited into the treasury before the accounts for the year were closed. The expenditure for the year rose from 14·39 to 14·61 lakhs, reducing the surplus in hand from 20·03 to 19·62 lakhs. The

State continues to be free from all encumbrances and liabilities, and has over 9 lakhs to its credit on account of *takavi* and other loans. The number of primary schools increased from 50 to 52 and the enrolment from 2,455 to 2,479. The enrolment at the middle vernacular schools remained much the same.

The extension of village *panchayats* continued and a proposal to start a Representative Assembly has been under consideration. The State subscriptions included Rs. 25,000 to the Lady Reading Women of India Funds and Rs. 50,000 to the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens Funds.

His Highness the Maharaja was decorated with the badge of "C.S.I." by His Excellency the Viceroy during the year.

BENARES.

10. The total receipts from all sources in the year 1921-22 increased from 22·81 to 34·66 and the expenditure from 22·40 to 35·48. The crop outturn was excellent. There were no epidemics and with the fall in prices of food grains and other necessities of life the lot of the people was much happier than in previous years. In the words of His Highness the Maharaja, there were "traces of unmistakable rural prosperity all round." This was reflected in the full collection of rent and revenue and a general decrease in crime. There were no murders or dacoities. The number of true cognizable cases reported to the police fell from 701 to 695 and there was a corresponding decrease in complaints to magistrates. Investigations were fewer, but the result of cases sent up was satisfactory.

Education continued to suffer from the effects of non-co-operation. While the enrolment and the result of examinations in the English schools were satisfactory, the vernacular schools showed a further decline. The number of scholars fell from 6,898 to 6,589, and the number of students sent up for examination fell from 107 to 77. The percentage of passes, however, improved from 58 to 74.

3.—Historical summary.

4.—Form of administration.

5.—Character of land tenure.

6.—Civil divisions of British territory.

7.—Details of last census.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 14 to 78 of the report for 1921-22.)

8.—Changes in the administration.

11. The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., relinquished charge of the provinces on the afternoon of the 21st December, 1922 to the Hon'ble Sir Ludovic Charles Porter, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the Finance Member, who officiated from the afternoon of the 21st December, 1922 to the forenoon of the 24th December, 1922, when the Hon'ble Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., assumed charge, as Governor of these provinces.

Executive
 Council.

12. The Hon'ble Sir Ludovic Charles Porter, Finance Member, was on leave from the 4th May, 1922 to the 29th October, 1922, and Mr. S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E., acted in his place. On the 4th January, 1923 Sir Ludovic Porter went on leave and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.S.I., C.I.E. The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad held the office of Home Member throughout the year.

Ministers.

13. Pandit Jagat Narayan and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani were also unchanged as the Ministers in charge of transferred subjects.

9.—Relations with tributary States and frontier affairs.

14. The new scheme relating to political control of States in the United Provinces was brought into force on the 1st April, 1922. Under this scheme His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces became Agent to His Excellency the Governor General for the three States of Rampur, Benares and Tehri. His Excellency performs exactly the same functions as have hitherto been performed by the Local Government or the Governor referring to the Government of India only in matters which under existing practice or standing orders require such reference. The demarcation of the boundary line between Rampur and the British territories in the three districts of Bareilly, Budaun and Naini Tal has been in progress. The work in the first two has been finished. For work in Naini Tal a sum Rs. 4,075 has been sanctioned for expenditure during the current year. There were two boundary disputes with the Tehri and Chattarpur Darbars in connection with lands lying in the Dehra Dun and Hamirpur districts. The former has been settled by both the Governments accepting the findings of a Joint Committee of British and Darbar officials. In the latter the Government of India appointed an arbitrator whose award has been received and accepted by this Government.

10. — Condition of the people.

(For details see the Annual Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 31st September, 1922.)

15. Thanks to the light and beneficial rains which fell during the last three weeks of December, 1921, the yield of all the principal *rabi* crops was better than in the previous year. The monsoon of 1922 began with an uneven and unevenly distributed rainfall in the month of June. It was, however, sufficient to give a start to *khari* sowings. In July the rainfall was above normal throughout the month, except in parts of Meerut and Agra divisions. In some of the eastern districts it was so much in excess that sowings were retarded. In August and the first three weeks of September rainfall was again heavy. The monsoon withdrew in the last week of September and the month of October was, except for a few light and scattered showers, practically rainless. Owing to the heavy rainfall the full normal *khari* area could not be sown. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the decrease in area amounted to about 6 per cent. Rice and pulses had larger areas, but in other *khari* crops, especially *juar*, small millets and *bajra*, there was a considerable decrease. The area cropped suffered a loss of about 5 per cent. and the outturn too was inferior. Sugarcane and late rice did well. The cotton crop was injured, but it improved during the fine weather of October. The season on the whole was not as favourable for the *khari* as for the sowings for the next *rabi*.

Season and
crops.

16. In spite of good rains and excellent prospects the dealers continued their policy of holding up their stocks, with the result that prices continued to rule high. In April when the *rabi* crop was actually being harvested they began to decline. Afterwards they fell steadily, with occasional periods of inactivity; and at the end of the year the prices of most grains were about half what they had been at its beginning. There is no doubt that dealers, relying perhaps on factors other than local harvests, paid too much for their purchases in May and June, and suffered severe losses in consequence.

Prices.

17. The tea and fruit trades in Kumaun were still in difficulties owing to the high cost of labour and transport. Owing to the low prices offered by the Woollen Mills, less wool was imported and the Bhotias suffered. The fear of scarcity resulted in smaller export of grain to Bhot, Tibet and Nepal. The import of grain from Nepal was, however, brisk until stopped by the Nepal Government. In Cawnpore the trade was not "so bad as it might have been or was expected to be." Exports suffered and the depression in the hide trade continued. Imports improved, chiefly in foreign sugar. Piece-goods stocks were not

Trade.*

moving well and at least one local mill had very large stocks unsold. German goods of various kinds found their way into the Cawnpore bazars and were eagerly sought.

18. The year was exceptionally healthy, the total number of deaths recorded being only $1\frac{1}{3}$ million. This is 3,50,000 lakhs below the previous year's total, and a smaller figure than any recorded in the preceding six years. The cholera epidemic of last year continued for a time and was responsible for over 14,000 deaths in the month of October. It then subsided quickly, and the total number of deaths in the year from this cause was only 21,590 against over 125,000 in 1920-21. Mortality from plague dropped from 24,983 to 18,465 and that from fever from 1·3 million to 1·1 million. Several cases of Kala-azar and hook-worm were noticed in Bulandshahr, and the latter disease was present in Sitapur also.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—Realization of the Land Revenue.

(For details see the *Annual Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1922.*)

19. The total demand on account of all sources of revenue cesses and rates amounted in round figures to Rs. 959½ lakhs (interest included), as compared with Rs. 987½ lakhs in the preceding year. The difference is due mainly to a decrease of Rs. 27 lakhs in the income under occupier's rate due to abundant rainfall, of Rs. 9 lakhs due for recovery on account of *tahavi* advances under Act XII of 1884, and of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the amount due from estates under attachment. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs in the demand for land revenue, both arrears and current, and of Rs. ½ lakh in the local rate. The real demand was Rs. 960 lakhs, of which Rs. 936 lakhs were collected and Rs. ¼ lakh remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 23½ lakhs. Of this Rs. 20 lakhs were due on account of loans under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883.

Total
demand and
collection.

20. The net enforceable demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 6,90,16,748, about 8½ lakhs more than in the year 1920-21. The main items of increase were the enhancement of land revenue on the re-settlement in the Muzaffarnagar district and the large outstanding balance of the "previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 60,931 was remitted, Rs. 18,196 suspended and Rs. 1,056 postponed on account of droughts, floods and fire. The actual amount for collection was Rs. 68,936,565, of which Rs. 6,89,12,565 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,000 or 0.3 per cent. of the total realizable demand. No difficulty in collection has been reported. Muttra continues to be responsible for the largest amount of remissions and suspensions.

Land Revenue.

21. The demand for occupier's rate fell from Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakhs, and that for owner's rate from nearly Rs. 99,000 to Rs. 87,000. The decrease, as has been noted above, was due to abundant rainfall and was shared by all canal served divisions of the province. Of the former, including arrears, 99 per cent. was collected. Of the latter all but Rs. 2,771 was collected. The demand under local rates and cesses showed an increase of Rs. 38,461 which again was due in the main to enhancement of

Rates

revenue in the Muzaffarnagar district. The demand was virtually collected in full.

Advances.

22. The satisfactory monsoon of 1921 helped by the high prices of agricultural produce resulted in a large decrease in the demand for loans under the Agricultural Loans and Improvements Acts. The total amount advanced was Rs. 14·24 lakhs compared with 45·81 lakhs distributed in the previous year. Of the sum advanced Rs. 3·16 lakhs was under Act XIX of 1883 and Rs. 11·08 lakhs under Act XII of 1884. Including the amount outstanding at the commencement of last year and Rs. ·84 lakh that had remained undisbursed at the close of the year, the total sum out on loans amounted to Rs. 138·12 lakhs. The net demand amounted to Rs. 74·53 lakhs, of which Rs. 54·39 lakhs or nearly 73 per cent. was collected. The amount credited to interest during the year aggregated Rs. 10·39 lakhs.

The demand for advances under Act XIX fell from Rs. 9·24 to Rs. 3·16 lakhs. The decrease was general in all but four districts. In three of these, namely, Dehra Dun, Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly, there was a large increase over the previous year's figures owing to special advances having been made to enterprising landlords for the purchase of an Austin Tractor, an engine for pumping plant and for the construction of tube wells during the year. With the aid of advances under this Act 2,395 wells, 7 tanks and 171 embankments were constructed; 1,866 wells and 20 embankments were in the course of construction, while 1,004 wells and 29 embankments were still to be begun.

The amount advanced under Act XII of 1884 fell from 36·57 to 11·08; of this Rs. 6·28 lakhs were given for seed, 2·85 for bullocks, 1·26 for subsistence, ·06 for sugar sowing, ·17 to sufferers from fire, ·12 for a tube well and ·34 for a motor tractor, agricultural machinery and implements. The largest amount (Rs. 3·37 lakhs) was taken by Lucknow division. Meerut with Rs. 1·41 lakhs came second. Among the districts Hardoi headed the list with Rs. 1·47 lakhs.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 23·30 lakhs under Act XIX Rs. 16·94 lakhs were collected, the low figure being due to excessive outstandings in Muttra, Agra and Etah districts. Under Act XII the collections amounted to Rs. 37·45 lakhs out of a net demand of 51·23. The poor collections were again due to large balances in Aligarh, Muttra, Agra and Etah, the balances in Agra division alone amounting to Rs. 11·14 lakhs out of a total of 13·78.

Coercive process.

23. Coercive process totalled 204,201 or an increase of 8,825 over the figure of the preceding year. The increase was shared by every form of process, except writs of demand and attachments of immovable property, which fell by 2,265 and three respectively. The total number of warrants of arrest was 16,465, but in only 1,304 cases were the defaulters actually detained.

12.—Settlements.

24. Unao and Partabgarh were declared under settlement operations and preliminary work was taken in hand. In Rae Bareilly the work of revision of maps and records has been started as a preliminary measure with a view to the curtailment of cost of settlement operations.

The Muzaffarnagar settlement operations were closed early in January, 1922. In Muttra the settlement operations began in January, 1922, and the work carried out during the year consisted of map-correction, record-writing and attestation in tahsils Sadabad, Mat and Chhata. In Mahaban the work was completed and the assessment proposals and objections are now before the Board of Revenue. The Agra district was formally placed under survey and record and settlement operations in June, 1922, and preliminaries were undertaken.

Muttra was the only district in which there were cases to be decided. They aggregated 8,530, of which 6,608 were decided and 1,922 left pending. The revision of settlement of Garhwal has again been postponed. The expenditure during the year on settlement work in Muttra amounted to Rs. 86,169.

13.—Land Records.

(For details see the *Annual Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending 30th September, 1922.*)

25. There were no changes in the Land Records staff.

Establish-
ment.
Patwaris.

26. One patwari in the Naini Tal district was appointed as a permanent supervisor kanungo and seven were permanently promoted as assistant registrar kanungos and three as partition amins in other districts; while a large number officiated in the posts of supervisor kanungos and assistant registrar kanungos and a few in other vacancies in the vernacular departments of the collectorates. Seven patwaris were exempted both from the educational test and age-limit and four from age-limit only. The percentage of passed patwaris again, showed a slight increase, but still in some districts the percentage of unqualified men is as high as 13. The residence of patwaris in their circles has been engaging the attention of District Officers. The percentage of resident patwaris improved from 81.9 to 82.16 during the year.

27. Two sadar kanungos of Jaunpur and Partabgarh, nominated by the District Officers, were selected as approved candidates for tahsildarship and the sadar kanungo of Muzaffarnagar who is an approved candidate is officiating as a tahsildar. Four supervisor kanungos got permanent promotions to sadar kanungo-ship; one was made *sub. pro tem*, and seven officiated as such.

Kanungos.

Fifty-three were appointed officiating naib-tahsildars and seventeen as temporary naib-tahsildars in connection with *tukari* and co-operative banks business. Eight were selected by the Board as approved candidates for naib-tahsildarship and one diplomate of the kanungo school was given direct appointment in accordance with rule 2 (2) of Board's Circular 1-IXA.

Revision of circles.

28. No large scheme of re-allocation of patwari circles was introduced during the year. Five circles in the Cawnpore district were abolished and the work distributed among the patwaris of the adjacent circles.

Testing of papers.

29. The supervisors being free from census work they were able to devote the whole of their time to testing the work of patwaris. Their tests of all the records were accordingly above the standard prescribed by rules. The amount of testing by the officers of the Headquarters staff, though larger than that of the last year, was still below the outturn of previous years. This is attributed to the curtailment of the period of touring and in some districts to officers still having to combat the non-co-operation movement. "Re-testing" is receiving more attention, but in some districts the number of mistakes detected was so low as to raise a doubt as to the thoroughness of the tests.

Maps.

30. The maps are generally reported to be in a fairly good condition, except in the districts of Bahraich and Ghazipur. In Naini Tal the changes in boundaries and the shapes of fields are so frequent and so numerous that it was found difficult to keep the maps correct. A regular campaign for bringing the maps up to date by patwaris and kanungos is under contemplation.

The scheme for the supervision of land records by whole-time officers in six districts was continued. The Director of Land Records recommends a further extension of the scheme.

Main-
tenance of
boundary
marks.

31. The condition of these marks is generally reported to be satisfactory and necessary action for their repairs or renewal was taken. In a few places the excessive rainfall is reported to have delayed the work of fixing these marks.

Conceal-
ment of
rent.

32. Cases of concealment of rent have been reported from three districts only, but several District Officers have indicated that the practice is common. In one Oudh district action by the Deputy Commissioner is said to have secured a correction of rentals in several villages; while in Basti, where a good deal of concealment is said to exist, some old-fashioned zamindars are finding difficulty in collecting more than the recorded rents.

14.—Waste Lands.

33. There is nothing of importance to record.

15.—Government Estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi see the Annual Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September, 1922; for the Government estates in the Kumaon division see the separate reports for the year ending the 31st March, 1923.)

34. At the beginning of the year 477 properties were under management; 12 passed out of the possession of Government and eight new estates were brought under Government charge. The large properties are still the same as in the previous year. The current demand rose from Rs. 4,08,573 to Rs. 4,15,460. The increase was due to the absence of scarcity in Dudhi and to the good mango and *mohwa* crops. Including the arrears, the total demand was Rs. 4,30,331, of which Rs. 4,16,019 or 96·6 per cent. was collected. Minor estates.

35. The Dudhi estate had on the whole a favourable year, the distribution of rain being fairly even throughout the tahsil. The *khari*f crops were good and prospects of *rabi* excellent. The income of the estate rose from Rs. 48,096 to Rs. 50,830. All buildings and roads were maintained in good order. The primary schools improved and the commercial conditions were satisfactory. Dudhi

36. The *rabi* crop promised to be good, but was damaged by high winds. *Khari*f was poor owing to late arrival of the rains in June, excessive rainfall in August and caterpillars in September. Tenants no longer get the high prices they received in former years; rents are however light and tenants' resources are adequate. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,11,819 as against Rs. 8,34,798. The increase of Rs. 77,021 was due to revision of rent rates in Tarai and increased sales of timber in the forests. Economies effected a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 35,690. The working of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,96,599, excluding the sum of Rs. 70,096 paid as land revenue. There was no epidemic during the year. Malaria in a mild form broke out at the end of the rainy season, followed by some fever during the cold weather. Deaths still exceeded the births, but the figures for the year are better than those of the previous two years. It is generally remarked that the climate is improving. Tarai and Bhabar estates.

The political atmosphere was peaceful. The number of dacoities increased from 24 to 29. But the tenants encouraged by the activities of the special police under Mr. Young are getting bolder and have on three occasions turned on the dacoits with success. They were granted remissions of rents and rewards in the shape of cash and guns.

37. The year was a prosperous one. The tenants were prosperous and contented. More *pukka* houses were built and the Garhwal Bhabar estates.

protective stone walling was further extended. The rainfall was satisfactory, yielding good *kharif* and *rabi* crops. The income rose from Rs. 82,205 to Rs. 35,557. The expenditure fell from Rs. 25,232 to Rs. 21,350. There were no epidemics and the year was on the whole healthy.

16.—Wards' Estates.

(For details see the *Annual Report on the operations of the Court of Wards for the year ending the 30th September, 1922.*)

Number of
estates
under the
court.

38. The number of estates under management decreased from 151 to 146. Ten estates with a rent roll of 1·54 lakhs were released during the year under report and five estates with a rent roll of 1·32 lakhs taken over.

Estates
taken over
and
released.

59. Of the estates taken over Rajaur was the biggest. Another estate Thalwansa in Rae Bareilly was taken over to prevent its sale. The Government intervened with a loan of 1·87 lakhs.

Of the estates released, Khajurahra in Hardoi was the most important. It was taken over in 1912, when it was so heavily indebted that the income was not sufficient even to pay the interest. The property could only be saved by large sales. The sales were postponed till suitable prices were offered. Property yielding profit of Rs. 23,000 was sold for the satisfactory figure of 7·16 lakhs and the estate was released on the 25th January, 1922.

Financial.

40. The gross receipts rose from 152·05 lakhs to 203·49 lakhs and the expenditure from 140·47 lakhs to 208·90 lakhs of which investments accounted for 42·50 lakhs.

Rent
collection.

41. Of the net demand (Rs. 1,32,72,437) Rs. 1,27,87,701 was collected. The percentage of collection this year was 96·3 as against 93·1 in the previous year. The collection of arrears improved from 24·2 per cent. to 35·4 per cent. The improvement was due to good agricultural conditions.

Land reve-
nue.

42. The demand for land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 44,44,022. It works out at 32·8 per cent. on the rental demand and 34·8 per cent. on the actual collections. The whole demand was paid in full.

Cost of
manage-
ment.

43. The cost of management rose from 14·28 lakhs to 15·79 lakhs. This is due to the inclusion of Balrampur figures for the whole year. The percentage of the cost of management has, however, fallen from 12·2 to 11·1, which is due to low percentage in Balrampur and to genuine economies carried out during the year. The total amount paid in liquidation of debts amounted to Rs. 37,68,074. Most of the indebted estates succeeded in keeping pace with the liquidation scheme. The amount of debt outstanding at the close of the year was 135·20 lakhs.

Improve-
ments

44. The total expenditure on improvements amounted to 10·87 lakhs against 8·08 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is again mainly due to the inclusion of Balrampur figures for a full year. The improvement of water-supply received considerable attention during the year. The major portion of the expenditure went on wells, and in spite of various adverse circumstances 371 wells were put down and completed during the year. In addition to these, 66 old wells were repaired. Agricultural demonstration farms have been run with varying success. Reclamation of waste land, tree-planting and stock-breeding were carried on in several districts. In one of the estates in Kheri a trained agricultural assistant was appointed to tour and advise the tenantry on agricultural subjects.

45. The expenditure on sanitation and medical relief went up from Rs. 63,623 to Rs. 2,19,469. Of this, Balrampur estate alone is responsible for Rs. 1,40,905. The estate maintained six dispensaries in Bahraich and Gonda and one fully equipped hospital at Lucknow. Sanitation and education.

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 80,374 to Rs. 1,32,829. The increase again is due to the inclusion for the first time of expenditure on the Lyall Collegiate School and the Girls' School at Balrampur. Expenditure on buildings rose from Rs. 26,099 to Rs. 29,458, and that on schools exclusively maintained by the estates from Rs. 19,729 to Rs. 31,592. The contribution to the district boards went up from Rs. 6,479 to Rs. 9,089 and the amount of scholarships from Rs. 3,360 to Rs. 10,570. Among other contributions may be mentioned Rs. 1,89,611 to the Lucknow University, Rs. 81,578 to Canning College and other institutions, and Rs. 10,300 to the Shia College.

46. The year was one of marked progress. The number of village societies increased from 302 to 489 and the working capital from Rs. 2,27,700 to Rs. 4,55,953. The majority of these societies are doing well. Agricultural banks.

47. The necessity of keeping down revenue and rent litigation received attention, and in the cases brought into court the Court of Wards was reasonably successful. On civil side the Court of Wards was engaged in 61 original suits and appeals exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. Of these, 28 were decided and 33 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 28 cases decided, one was withdrawn, 16 were won and five were compromised. Litigation.

48. The accounts of 100 estates were audited. The results show that in several districts considerable improvement, specially in mufassil accounts, is necessary. There was only one case of embezzlement. Accounts.

49. Out of 88 wards between the ages of 10 and 21, 65 were at various schools and colleges. Besides these, 70 relatives of the General.

various wards were also receiving education. The number at Colvin Taluqdars School at Lucknow was 23. Two army officers were appointed as tutors of the Nanpara and Naraini wards. An experienced lady governess was found for the young Maharaja of Balrampur. Nine wards and ex-wards were given instruction in estate management; five however showed no inclination to profit from this essential part of their education. The total amount spent on education and the maintenance of the wards and their relatives amounted to Rs. 31,78,818.

17.—Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(For details see the *Annual Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September, 1922.*)

Tenancy
litigation,
Agra.

50. The favourable turn begun in the previous year was continued. Including cases which could not be filed on account of holidays at the end of the year, the total number of institutions fell from 466,784 to 430,901. Out of the total decrease of 35,883, ejectments accounted for 28,411, and considerable decrease was recorded under arrears of rent cases. The increases were in distraints, enhancements, resumptions and miscellaneous applications.

Suits for
arrears of
rent and
ejectment
for arrears.

51. Suits for arrears of rent decreased from 207,147 to 197,930 which was the natural result of good harvests and high prices. There was an increase in Dehra Dun which is attributed to poor crops and agitation. The number of applications for ejectment for decreed arrears was practically unchanged. The number of cases in which ejectment was ordered was 9,572 and the area concerned was 45,386 acres, of which 39,083 acres were in the possession of occupancy tenants.

Enhance-
ment of
rent.

52. Taking into account cases filed after close of the year, there was an increase of over 2,000 in the number of enhancement cases instituted—an increase explainable by the increased value of produce and the not unnatural desire of the landlords to share in it.

Relinquishments fell from 11,308 to 11,023, which may be attributed to the better condition of the tenants.

Ejectment
other than
for arrears.

53. The number of ejectment suits dropped from 158,170 to 129,759. This decrease is a pleasing feature of the Rent Law litigation of the year. There was an increase in Mirzapur which is attributed to the rise in the value of land owing to canal irrigation. The total number of suits in which ejectment was ordered was 122,687 and the area concerned 298,608 acres.

Protected
area.

54. Excluding the Naini Tal district the total area held by tenants with occupancy rights fell from 10,143,607 to 10,096,859 acres. The decrease was general excepting two

districts, namely, Bulandshahr and Muttra. The circumstances of Bulandshahr have been dealt with in the report of the previous year. In Muttra record operations were going on in connection with settlement. Non-occupancy land held for 12 or more years rose from 4,081,716 to 4,207,350 acres. Land under leases for seven years or more rose from 927,281 to 975,648. If all these forms of protection are taken together, the total protected area amounts to 15,279,857 acres or 72·8 per cent. of the total area held by tenants, the corresponding percentage in 1901-02 being 63·5.

55. Suits and applications under the Oudh Rent Act increased from 38,592 to 43,916, the increase being shared by all districts except Rae Bareilly, Fyzabad and Partabgarh. While notices of ejectment fell from 22,335 to 7,030, the number of ejectment suits went up from 1,361 to 9,288. These large variations were caused by the peculiar circumstances of the year due to agrarian agitation, changes in the law, and also holding up of ejectment applications for a time by an executive order. For purposes of comparison, the figures are of little real value.

Rent
litigation in
Oudh.

56. The institution during the year fell from 466,784 to 409,234, the total for disposal amounting to 594,609 against 653,513 in the previous year. In spite of a decrease of 7,860 in disposal, the pending file was reduced to 133,250. In Oudh the number of cases for disposal fell from 100,590 to 69,174. Of these 64,313 were disposed of, leaving 4,861 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals for disposal by Collectors in Agra rose from 5,580 to 6,048, while those to Deputy Commissioners in Oudh fell from 976 to 893. Appeals to Commissioners rose from 8,930 to 9,433. The disposals were much better than in the previous year, the pending file having been reduced from 8,220 to 7,808. The main cause of the improvement was the appointment of an additional Commissioner almost throughout the year. The number of appeals to District Judges rose from 1,743 to 1,949.

Rent Court
work.

57. The total number of changes in proprietary rights to which effect was given increased from 277,003 to 281,730. Recorded successions rose from 157,506 to 168,828, the main causes being the cholera epidemic and the activity of special Land Record Officers in bringing omissions to light. Sales of revenue-paying lands by the orders of courts fell from 3,216 to 2,742, those of revenue-free lands increased from 78 to 84. The total number of mutations by the orders of the courts fell from 9,106 to 8,203.

Mutation in
revenue
papers.

58. The total number of new applications for partition was 3,874, bringing the total for disposal to 9,572 against 9,483 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 3,959 against 3,788 in the previous year and the pending file was slightly reduced from 5,695 to 5,613. The number of cases

Partition
cases.

for disposal was the largest in the districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur and Muzaffarnagar. The heavy pending file in Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar is due to the work having been held up by settlement. Few local inspections have again been made, and this is attributed to the shorter time now spent by Revenue Officers on tour.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

18.—Legislative authority.

(For details see the *General Administration Report for the year 1921-22.*)

59. The legislative authority remained the same.

19.—Course of legislation.

60. The following is the list of Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1922-23 :—

- (1) An Act to amend the Allahabad University Act, 1921. (Act VIII of 1922.)
- (2) An Act to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916. (Act IX of 1922.)
- (3) An Act to make better provision for Local Self-Government in rural areas of the United Provinces. (Act X of 1922.)
- (4) An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to pre-emption in the Province of Agra. (Act XI of 1922.)
- (5) An Act to transfer to the Local Government or to some other authority certain non-judicial powers now exercisable by the Board of Revenue under certain enactments. (Act XII of 1922.)
- (6) Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act, I of 1923.
- (7) The United Provinces Excise (Amendment) Act, II of 1923.
- (8) The United Provinces Court-Fees (Amendment) Act, III of 1923.
- (9) The United Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, IV of 1923.

20. —Police

(For details see the *Annual Report on the Administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December, 1922.*)

61. The year, in the words of Government resolution on the **Crime** working of Police for the year 1922, "opened badly." The first **statistics.**

three months of the year were full of great anxiety for officers responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The political ferment was greater than ever and prices had not begun to fall. With the arrest of Mr. Gandhi the agitation began to subside and the good harvest and falling prices tended to keep the masses content. This was reflected in the criminal returns. The total number of offences reported, including true cases reported to magistrates, fell from 143,784 to 142,394, a decrease of 1,390. The decrease was greatest in cases of burglary and theft; on the other hand there was a considerable rise in rioting, murder, and criminal force. Broadly speaking, the former was due to improved economic conditions and the latter to the political situation during the earlier months of 1922. Reports to the Police decreased by 5 per cent. Reports to magistrates rose by over 13 per cent. This was partly due to the fact that in certain classes of offences investigations by the Police are not now obligatory.

**Investiga-
tions.**

62. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 43·45 compared with 41·19 in the previous year. No investigation was made in 20·47 per cent. of the cases as against 15·21 in the previous year. This percentage is rising and is due to the discretion given to Police officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

**Coin,
stamps, and
notes.**

63. The number of true cases under the head of "Counterfeiting" fell from 59 to 31. Of these 22 were sent up to courts, 16 ending in conviction.

Murders.

64. The number of murders rose from 785 to 842, and murders by dacoits from 90 to 136. The ratio of convictions to reports fell from 28·2 to 23·17. Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Meerut, Aligarh, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Etah, Bulandshahr, returned large numbers of murder cases. The tragedy of Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur was responsible for no less than 23 murders. The case resulted in the conviction of 129 men, 19 of whom were sentenced to death and 110 to transportation. There were six cases in which women were convicted of the murder of their children; in five of these sentences were suitably reduced. The sixth case will be re-considered after a period of five years.

Poisoning.

65. Excluding cases of murder by poison, cases of poisoning fell from 76 in 1921 to 60 in 1922. Including cases brought forward from 1921, the total dealt with was 73. Thirty of these cases were disposed of, 17 resulting in conviction and 13 in acquittals. The number of professional poisoners engaged was 11 as against 16 in 1921.

Dacoities.

66. There was once again an increase in this form of crime. The total number of true cases rose from 1,277 to 1,382. The number of cases in the first three months of 1922 was relatively much larger than in the remaining portion of the year. For this the political situation may be blamed.

The total number of cases tried was 360 of which 275 resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 76.19 as against 84 in 1921, and that of persons convicted to persons tried was 53.45 as against 55 in the previous year.

The districts returning the largest number of dacoities were Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Bara Banki, Bijnor, Budaun, Rai Bareilly, Meerut, Aligarh, Kheri and Naini Tal. Firearms were alleged to have been used or carried in 577 cases. In 28 of the murders in dacoity the fatal wounds were caused by spears. Eighty dacoities are ascribed to criminals from adjacent States and 200 to members of criminal tribes.

67. Cases of robbery totalled 851, compared with 809 in 1921. One hundred and ninety-four cases involving 314 persons ended in conviction, again a smaller measure of success than in the previous year. Aligarh again showed a marked partiality for this form of crime. The number of true cases of burglary decreased from 54,061 to 52,933. The percentage of convictions to reports was seven compared with nine in the previous three years. Sitapur showed a decrease of 463 cases; in other districts where variations were striking a decrease followed an increase in the previous year and vice versa. The exceptions are Moradabad, which has shown an increase for two successive years and Jaunpur which shows a third successive decrease. Results were good in Cawnpore, Etawah and Jhansi and particularly poor in Jaunpur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Rae Bareilly and Hardoi.

Robbery,
burglary
and theft.

There was a further decrease in offences under "Theft," the total number of cases for disposal falling from 29,940 to 28,670. These are again the lowest figures on record. The percentages of cases convicted to cases tried remained the same (90). The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried fell from 49 to 43. Eight districts reported theft of firearms, the most important being the loss of five rifles from the guard room of the 114th Battery at Allahabad. Thefts of bicycles were again numerous in Meerut.

All these figures taken together suggest that the professional criminal is turning from the commission of petty thefts and burglaries to the more highly organized and more lucrative forms of crime such as dacoity and robbery. The tendency is one which must give rise to some anxiety.

68. The number of true cases fell from 4,476 to 4,214. Of 1,152 cases tried 1,035 resulted in conviction. Results were again best in districts which have no professional cattle thieves. In Meerut, Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar the results were unsatisfactory.

Cattle
theft.

**PROTEC-
TION.****Criminal
tribes.**

69. The registered population fell from 35,514 to 34,909. The Kosi Barwars of Rae Bareilly, the Pasis of Lucknow, the Nats of one village in Allahabad and the Gujars of one village in Moradabad were brought under the operation of the Act during the year. The revision of the register of gipsies was continued with the result that the number of registered persons was reduced by 1,082 to 5,173. There is no general evidence of internal reform.

The number of settlements and schools remained unchanged. The development of the new settlement of Kalyanpur has been delayed owing to the difficulty of securing permanent employment for new settlers in the depressed state of industries, the refusal of Cawnpore firms to give employment and the failure of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company to run a workmen's train. The total number on the rolls increased from 3,399 to 3,435 and of these 2,347 are registered. One hundred and forty-nine registered settlers absconded, of whom 124 were arrested. At the close of the year 30 per cent. of the registered population were either absconding, or in jail. The Bhandus continued to be the most troublesome of the criminal tribes.

**Surveil-
lance.**

70. The year opened with 30,673 history sheets. During the year 8,939 new sheets were opened and 7,571 discontinued, the total number amounting to 32,041 at the close of the year. Of the persons to whom these related 7,661 were in jail, 4,543 having been convicted during the year, 3,851 were untraced and 20,529 were present at their homes. The number on the Surveillance register fell to 5,819. Surveillance ceases to be effective if the number on the register is too large; but it is open to question whether action on this principle has not been carried too far. The question of the revision of existing rules is under consideration.

**Finger
Print
Bureau.**

71. The work of the Bureau remained normal. The number of slips received for record fell from 11,032 to 10,944. Further progress was made in the elimination of unnecessary slips with the result that 19,592 were removed during the year. The number of slips of unidentified persons received for search was 13,214 as against 13,693 in the previous year. The percentage of slips successfully traced was 20.6 compared with 18.05 in 1921. The number of absconders traced rose from 350 to 417.

**Absconded
offenders.**

72. The number of absconded offenders fell from 3,035 to 2,980. Of 937 persons shown as apprehended during the year the Police accounted for 647; 455 in the district of proclamation and 192 elsewhere.

**Co-opera-
tion with
Indian
States.**

73. Cordial relations continued to exist between the British Police and the officials of the bordering States. The Rampur officials again gave valuable assistance in rounding up dacoits who had found refuge in that State. With the help of the Datia Durbar, a desperate gang of most dangerous criminals was accounted for during the year.

74. The number of village headmen fell from 99,119 to 98,647. The decrease was greatest in Bahraich, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Shahjahanpur and Gorakhpur districts. There was a further decrease in the reports of crime furnished by them, but, as reported in the previous years, information on this point is not trustworthy.

Village
headmen
and
chauki-
dars.

The proposals of the Civil Police Committee were fully carried out, and the number of chaukidars was reduced from 87,903 to 51,885. It is probable that as a result of this change the movements of bad characters and the commission of petty offences have not been reported in full : but on the whole the Police statistics and Police work have not been much affected. It is, however, too early at present to form a correct estimate of the final effect that will follow the reduction in this force. Since the close of the year further reductions have been made, and the proposal is under consideration to abolish chaukidars experimentally in selected areas.

75. The sanctioned strength of the regular Police was further reduced by 5 sub inspectors, 65 head constables and 574 constables during the year. This was due to the reduction in the Criminal Investigation department and in the district staff recommended by the Civil Police Committee. The total cost rose from 136.87 lakhs to 138.60 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to (i) periodical increments in the pay of constables, (ii) issue of additional kit to constables on enlistment, (iii) revision of horse allowances payable to members of the mounted branch, and (iv) enhancement of cadet allowances to students at the Police Training School. Resignations rose from 1,250 to 1,688. The increase was probably due to the intensive anti-Government campaign carried on during the early months of the year.

Strength
and cost of
Police.

76. Twelve officers and 364 men were dismissed as compared with 10 officers and 353 men in 1921; 64 officers and 715 men were punished otherwise. The punishment return, though somewhat heavier than in 1921, is still an unusually light one.

Punish-
ments.

77. The re-organisation of this branch of the force, so far as it could be effected without the creation of a Military Police Battalion, was taken in hand during the year. Pending the creation of the Military Police Battalion the auxiliary force sanctioned was 47 sub-inspectors, 67 head constables, 69 naiks and 1,538 constables. Resignations rose from 249 to 452, which was due to special circumstances which happily no longer exist. The use of motor transport which was initiated last year was extended by the purchase and supply of 50 additional cars and lorries. There can be no question of their utility but their upkeep is expensive and it has since been decided to reduce the number to 25 and to locate them in selected districts.

Armed and
mounted
Police.

The strength and disposition of the mounted police remained unchanged except that as a temporary measure part of the Agra troop was transferred to Aligarh owing to local disturbances. The raising of the horse allowance in 1921 and the consequent improvement in the conditions of service have revived the popularity of this branch and recruitment was better than it has been for some years past. The discipline of the mounted police undoubtedly improved during 1922 and the extra work thrown upon them at some of the larger centres during the early months of 1922 was cheerfully and efficiently performed.

**Railway
Police.**

78. The number of cognizable cases increased by 12 per cent. from 8,119 to 9,081 and non-cognizable offences by 29 per cent., from 2,721 to 3,521. The increase in the number of non-cognizable cases is due to greater activity on the part of the railway administration in prosecuting persons found travelling without tickets. The East Indian Railway has again the worst crime record and the Bengal and North-Western Railway the best. The increase in cognizable cases was mainly in minor offences against property, chiefly theft. The department has urged the necessity for the adoption of a thief proof lock for goods wagons and for the reorganization of the railway watch and ward staff. The number of dacoities increased from 3 to 21. Of these six cases resulted in conviction and three were pending before the court at the close of the year. Robberies increased from 12 to 17 and cases of poisoning decreased from 16 to 7. Thefts rose from 6,901 to 7,734. There were four cases of murder, none of which were worked out.

**Railway
accidents.**

79. There were two serious collisions; in one of these two European ladies were killed and in the other the driver and foreman and a train guard constable lost their lives. Prosecutions were instituted in connection with each of these cases. Attempts at derailment fell from 15 to 12. None of these was of a very serious nature. Excluding suicide and attempts to suicide the number of persons killed or seriously injured fell from 445 and 468 to 357 and 396 respectively.

**Rural
Police.**

80. The total sum paid in rewards rose from Rs. 36,527 to Rs. 56,486 and the number of men rewarded from Rs. 21,279 to Rs. 32,988. The increase is chiefly due to payment of allowances to chaukidars when employed outside their own beats.

**Training
school.**

81. Once again the school had a successful year. There were 148 students all of whom appeared in the examination and with the exception of two were successful. Ten Assistant and three Deputy Superintendents were in residence at the beginning of the year, and nine other Assistant Superintendents joined during the year. Three Assistant and two Deputy Superintendents left the school on the completion of their course. Once

again the shortage of Assistant Superintendents in districts necessitated the transfer of several officers from the school before they had qualified in the language test. An examination in riding and troop drill for gazetted officers under training at the school was inaugurated in 1922 and the examination of sergeants for promotion to the rank of Inspector was also brought under the control of the principal and his staff to ensure greater uniformity than has hitherto existed.

82. The position of the department has been summarized in the following words :—

Criminal
investiga-
tion
department.

“Depleted resources and an absolutely inadequate staff on the one hand and increased pressure of work on the other.” The staff was reduced by 1 Superintendent, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Head Constables and 40 Constables. The total number of enquiries undertaken by the department during the year rose from 92 to 132, of which 65 ended in conviction. A reorganization scheme prepared by the Deputy Inspector-General was sanctioned after the close of the year, and the end of the difficulties under which the department has been labouring for the past two years is now in sight.

83. The amount finally allotted for expenditure was Rs. 5,35,218. Several major works were completed or approached completion during the year. The heavy rainfall of 1922 has made the condition of police buildings worse and the demand for grants more pressing. No department suffers more in this respect from the financial stringency.

Buildings.

21.—Criminal Justice.

(For details see *Annual Report on Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1921*, and the tables under the head “Criminal Justice” in volume IV, *Statistics of British India*.)

AGRA.

84. The total number of sessions divisions as mentioned in the last year's report remained 19. The creation of separate divisions for Basti and Muzaffarnagar is still delayed owing to lack of funds and buildings. The additional court of a Sessions and Subordinate Judge at Cawnpore for Fatehpur continues to be temporary. In addition temporary Additional Sessions Judges worked at Aligarh, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Saharanpur and Meerut.

General.

85. The total number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, including those pending from the previous year, rose from 96,753 to 103,417 and the number of cases returned as

Number of
trials.

true from 69,773 to 72,141. The number of cases brought to trial increased from 60,505 to 64,063, and the number of persons who came under trial from 150,998 to 162,964.

The figures compared with those for the previous year indicate a recrudescence of crime. Part of the increase may be due to the disappearance of the "National panchayats" of the non-co-operators; but in addition to this there were floods which resulted in loss of crops and the means of livelihood, and prices continued to run high. There was a very marked rise in the number of offences against the State. Offences against public tranquillity were appreciably fewer than in the previous year. Contempts of lawful authority of public servants reached a higher figure than in 1921, for the spirit of lawlessness was still abroad. The number of offences affecting the public health, safety etc., which had been unusually low in the previous year, went up to a more normal figure. Cases of hurt brought to trial increased by well over 1,000 and 6,528 more persons were placed on trial. The figures for kidnapping and kindred offences are higher throughout than those in 1921; this is a lucrative branch of crime and very special difficulties are experienced in dealing with it, the chief being that the victim is so often smuggled away at once to another province. Theft cases were 122 fewer but there was a rise of 137 under robbery and dacoity. Offences under Special and Local Laws rose from 74,149 to 81,850. The number of cases reported as true was 72,620, the number of persons brought to trial 97,824 and the number of persons convicted 70,217. The number of persons brought to trial under the Cantonments Military Act went up from 2,506 to 3,140. Prosecutions under the Gambling and the Hackney and Stage-carriages Act again increased. The number of cases and persons brought to trial under the Municipalities Act went up by about 500 apiece. Prosecutions under the Police Act V of 1861 decreased by 504 and 678 fewer persons were proceeded against. Prosecutions under the Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rose by 258, and those under the Railway Act by 550. Figures of prosecutions and convictions under the Sanitation Act are very much lower than those of 1921 and figures for Forest Law offences, though still high, are far lower than those of the previous year, there being a decrease of 273 in the number of cases brought to trial and of 1,980 in the number of persons involved. This decrease is reported to be due to action taken on the findings of Forest Grievances Commission.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons under trial fell from 42 to 40 in magistrates' courts and from 63 to 62 in the courts of session. The percentage of cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, again went up to 21, the same figure which was reached in 1917 and 1920. The total number of persons fined under section 250 of the Code fell from 332 to 326.

86. The average duration of cases in all courts rose from 10 to 11 days. It increased from 9 to 10 days in the courts of District Magistrates, and from 37 to 44 in the courts of sessions.

Duration of trials.

87. In the year under review 215 persons were sentenced to death by sessions courts as compared with 157 in the previous year. Of these 134 sentences were confirmed by the High Court, 48 persons were released, 21 obtained modification of sentence, one re-trial was ordered, and the cases of 16 were still pending at the close of the year. In 79 cases where persons condemned to death were too poor to employ counsel in the High Court, arrangements for their defence were made at Government expense. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life rose from 328 to 377, and that of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from 17,462 to 18,745. The total number of sentences of whipping fell from 1,477 to 1,236, 172 of the persons sentenced being juveniles.

Punishments.

88. The total number of the appellants rose from 17,705 to 18,103, and the applications for revision from 4,154 to 4,755. In 9,211 cases the appeal or revision was rejected, in 8,779 the sentence or order was confirmed and in 47 the sentence was enhanced. In 3,707 cases the sentence was reversed and in 336 cases the proceedings were quashed. A new trial or further enquiry was ordered in 603 cases. The percentage of totally unsuccessful appellants and applicants for revision was 68 as against 70 in the previous year.

Appeals and revisions.

ODDH.

89. The total number of offences reported rose from 56,119 to 60,336 or by 7.52 per cent. The increase in the offences under the Indian Penal Code amounted to 2,116. It is, however, confined to less important forms of crime, specially to offences of causing hurt, mischief, criminal force and assault. Offences under Special and Local Laws increased from 22,641 to 24,743. The increase is due to the enforcement of the Criminal Law Amendment Act during the earlier part of the year. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, the Police Act, the Cattle Trespass Act and Excise Act have also contributed to the increase.

Number of trials.

The number of accused under trial rose from 90,792 to 101,068. Out of 65,516 persons dealt with under the Indian Penal Code 10,532 or 16 per cent. were convicted. Out of 35,552 persons dealt with under other Acts 21,712 or 61 per cent. were convicted.

90. The average duration of trials in the courts of magistrates and sessions was 9.50 and 54.18 respectively as against 9.23 and 49.55 in the previous year.

Duration of trials.

91. Sentences of death were passed on 47 persons as against 78 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to

Punishments.

transportation for life was 54 as against 83 in the preceding year. Excluding persons who were imprisoned for failure to furnish security the total number of persons against whom the sentence of imprisonment was passed by Magistrates and courts of sessions was 6,907 as against 7,223 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping fell from 449 to 256.

Appeals
and revisions.

92. The number of appeals and applications for revision in the Magistrates' court rose from 1,460 to 1,606, while in the courts of sessions it fell from 1,702 to 1,460. The total number of appellants in the Judicial Commissioner's court fell from 951 to 633; that of applicants for revision, however, rose from 463 to 560. Out of 567 appellants whose cases were disposed of only 55 were successful; in respect of 443 the orders of the lower courts were upheld.

22 — Prisons.

General.

93. The year opened with a total of 24,282 prisoners of all classes and closed with a total of 28,307. The increase in the number is due partly to convictions for political offences but mainly to a substantial increase in the number of persons imprisoned for failure to find security under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The total daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 26,778 as against 25,164 in the previous year. The year opened with 95 civil prisoners. One thousand and thirty-one prisoners were admitted and 1,004 discharged, leaving 122 at the close of the year.

Punishments

94. The number of serious offences necessitating trial and punishment by the criminal courts rose from 19 to 21. Of these 13 were in connection with escapes and the rest in connection with assaults on jail officials or on other prisoners. The total number of punishments rose from 22,535 to 23,983. The number of floggings was 40 against 23 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

95. The total cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners amounted to Rs. 33.52 lakhs as compared with Rs. 29.42 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger number of prisoners and the higher rates of foodstuffs. The total cost per head rose from Rs. 116-14-10 to Rs. 125-3-0.

Employment.

96. The total cash profit made by the jail factories during the year rose from Rs. 4,47,046 to Rs. 5,86,307. This appreciable rise was due to the efforts made by the jails to run their factories in a more businesslike way.

Health.

97. The death-rate fell from 21.4 in 1921 to 14.6 during 1922. The total number of deaths was 391, the largest number being reported under pneumonia, tuberculosis, dysentery and influenza. There were no deaths from plague, cholera and relapsing fever.

98. The number of juveniles imprisoned during the year increased from 101 to 124. The number at the Juvenile Jail at Bareilly at the close of the year rose to 260. The conduct of the inmates was good throughout the year. Attention is paid both to the moral and physical development of the boys, and classes in first aid to the injured were started during the year.

Juvenile
Jail at
Bareilly.

99. Little progress has been possible in introducing the reforms recommended by the Indian Jails Committee, as most of them involved heavy expenditure, which under present financial condition it is impossible to undertake. Effect, however, has been given to several of the Committee's recommendations which involve no additional expenditure. Among these may be mentioned the appointment of non-official visitors to District Jails, the constitution of Boards to revise the sentences of long-term prisoners, and the restriction of the use of fetters.

Reforms.

23.—Civil Justice.

AGRA.

100. The institution of suits during the year 1922 reached the high figure of 153,115, showing an increase of 8,406 compared with the figure of 1921. In munsifs' courts under their ordinary powers institutions rose by 6,584, in small cause courts by 942, in subordinate judges' courts by 672, and in district judges' courts by 4. Suits for money or movable property rose by 7,726, suits for immovable property by 1,386, suits for specific relief by 612, matrimonial suits by 17, and testamentary suits by 5; on the other hand, suits to establish a right of pre-emption fell by 616, mortgage suits by 439, suits relating to religious and other endowments by 4, and suits not falling under any of the previous head by 281. Except for suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value (which fell by 345) the increase was general in suits of all values, and suits between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 in value rose by as much as 5,012. Only the judgeships of Shahjahanpur and Budaun show a drop in institutions of 675 and 175 respectively; otherwise the increase was universal throughout the judgeships of the Province. Moradabad shows the enormous rise of 2,665, and next come Meerut with 850, Jhansi with 798, Aligarh with 751, Benares with 690, and Saharanpur with 616. The reasons given for the variations are, as usual, many. The increase in institutions is attributed to the fall in prices of food stuffs and of other necessities of life, and the consequent greater prosperity of all classes. It is also conceivable that some cases held back in 1921 on account of the non-co-operation movement may have been instituted during the year under review when non-co-operation activities definitely abated. The decline in Shahjahanpur and

Original
suits.

Disease.

152. The reported mortality from various contagious diseases increased from 16,233 to 42,715, rinderpest alone accounting for 32,572 deaths. Many more cases are now brought to light than in past years, when in a severe season hundreds of outbreaks occurred without being reported. Of equine diseases, 62 cases of glanders and farcy are reported, an increase of 17 on the previous year's figure. Most of them occurred in the districts of Agra and Moradabad. Cases of surra declined from 62 to 40. One hundred and fifty-five cases of strangles and 86 cases of tetanus were reported. Only isolated cases of tetanus are brought directly to the notice of the department, and there is reason to believe that many more cases actually occurred. Of bovine diseases, all districts were more or less affected by rinderpest, which visited the province in a very severe form. Inoculations were carried out in 43 districts. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia appeared in 35 districts and caused a total mortality of 1,627 as against 1,029 the year before. Blackquarter caused 236 deaths as against 178 and foot-and-mouth disease 4,084 as against 1,662 last year. Anthrax occurred in 22 districts against 19 last year and destroyed 758 head of cattle. Inoculations increased from 45,523 to 54,398, chiefly against rinderpest. The work was, however, seriously handicapped owing to the shortage of rinderpest serum, caused by an unusually large demand not only in these provinces but over the whole of India. Work on investigation of disease continued to increase. The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 88 to 95 and the total number of cases treated from 101,381 to 116,953.

Breeding.

153. The number of stud bulls and buffaloes maintained by the department increased from 286 to 313, located in 36 districts. The scheme for district cattle-breeding under which suitable bulls are issued on loan to district boards, local bodies, and private estates is gradually becoming more popular. As, however, it involves too much work for officers and the Veterinary department to continue in addition to their many other duties, this branch has been handed over to the Agricultural department under the control of a special officer appointed for the purpose. Twenty-four bulls were issued to districts from the Kheri cattle farm. No purchases were made during the year as the old stock was being overhauled. Twenty-five cattle were purchased for the Madhuri Kund cattle farm during the year and 38 stud bulls were either sold or issued on loan. The number of horse and pony stallions decreased by one. Sixty-seven were employed at stud work and the number of coverings amounted to 3,468, an increase of 42 over last year's figure. The progeny of the provincial sires shows a continued improvement, and they won more than half of the total prizes under the horse classes at the last Saharanpur fair. The number of donkey stallions remained the same; 16 were at stud work and coverings numbered 858, an increase of 23. The sheep-breeding experiments continued to be very encouraging and further developments are anticipated with a view to improving not only the quality and quantity of the wool of the indigenous sheep, but also its carcase for mutton.

A start with poultry-breeding was made during the year under the control of the department. A small demonstration poultry run has been established in Lucknow in connection with the research station, and it is intended to start others in connection with the cattle farms.

Establishment.

154. The strength of the subordinate establishment increased from 197 to 204. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 1,59,770 to Rs. 1,80,464.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

General.

155. A considerable improvement in agricultural conditions resulted in an improvement in the position of most co-operative societies, except those whose condition was already hopeless and of the movement generally. The advances made to the primary societies were larger by Rs. 9.27 and the recoveries by Rs. 10.31 lakhs. Twelve new financing societies were registered during the year, six guaranteeing unions, and 683 primary societies, of which 655 were agricultural and 28 non-agricultural. Owing to large dissolutions, however, the net total increase in the number of primary societies

was only 296. These dissolutions, together with the fact that 110 of the new societies did not actually commence work till after the close of the year, are also responsible for a considerable decrease in the number of members, the total working capital, the members' deposits, and the paid-up share capital of the agricultural primary societies. On the other hand there were substantial increases under all these heads in the aggregate of societies which are classified as non-agricultural. The total owned capital of all classes of primary societies, consisting of the share capital, the undistributed profits, and the members' deposits increased by Rs. 1,05,872 and now amounts to Rs. 24,91,356. No less than 387 societies, of which 343 were agricultural, had to be dissolved during the year. This was unfortunate, but unavoidable; progress will be more apparent when the burden of these failures, which are a heritage of the past, has been removed. More attention is now being given to consolidating the position and to securing gradual and orderly development than to multiplication of societies.

156. Two district banks, nine central banks, and one central banking union were registered during the year. No central bank was closed. Six new guaranteeing unions were formed. The total number of central institutions working at the close of the year was as follows:—

Central societies.

District banks	...	...	...	...	29
Central banks	...	...	...	...	28
Banking unions	...	...	...	...	8
Guaranteeing unions	...	...	...	...	10
Total					75

Advances and recoveries were considerably better than in the previous year. The share capital paid up increased by Rs. 1·29 lakhs, the working capital by nearly a lakh, and the profit on the year from Rs. 2·16 to Rs. 2·24 lakhs. Loans made during the year increased from Rs. 21·15 to Rs. 32·64 lakhs; recoveries rose from Rs. 20·66 to Rs. 30·32 lakhs, and the year closed with outstandings amounting to Rs. 42·56 as compared with Rs. 40·19 last year. The proportion of arrears (including postponements) to the total outstandings was 42·3 per cent. as against 54·9 per cent. in 1918-19. These percentages include the amounts due from the societies in liquidation; if they are excluded from both years, the reduction appears as one from 48·7 to 26·2 per cent., a very satisfactory result of the year's working.

157. The number of primary agricultural societies increased by 312, while the number of members decreased by 2,676. As already mentioned, 110 of the new societies did not commence work during the year. The working capital fell by Rs. 3·77 lakhs and the share capital by Rs. 10,000. Profits decreased from Rs. 2·01 to Rs. 1·57 lakhs. In other respects, the financial position showed an improvement. The advances increased by Rs. 10·63 lakhs, and the repayments in principal by Rs. 10·58 lakhs and in interest by Rs. 1·84 lakhs. The total outstandings with the members of the working societies at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 38·41 lakhs as compared with Rs. 41·53 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The arrears decreased from Rs. 23·83 lakhs to Rs. 14·90 lakhs, but this reduction is not altogether due to realisations, the exclusion of the figures relating to the cancelled societies being also partly responsible. The proportion of the share capital and the undistributed profits taken together, to the total outstandings, rose from 49·1 to 52·9 per cent. This means that more than half the money that the members borrow is now their own. Loans taken during the year were not large as the crops were good and the old members on the whole repaid more than they borrowed. From the information available it appears that about 29 per cent. of the total advances were made for the purchase of cattle, about 25 per cent. for the purchase of seed, and about 25 per cent. for the payment of rent. About 7 per cent. went to the repayment of outside debts and a little over 5 per cent. for trade.

Rural societies.

158. The non-agricultural credit societies with limited liability increased by 8 to 20, but those with unlimited liability decreased by 27 to

Urban societies.

115. The new registrations amounted to 8 and 16 respectively in the two classes and the dissolutions by 1 and 43. Several of the old limited liability societies are doing well. A gratifying feature of this class of societies is that they are working almost entirely with their own capital. Seven new societies of this kind were formed in public offices in different districts. The unlimited liability societies consist of weavers, makers of durries, carpets, shoes and bangles and petty shopkeepers. Many of the former are doing well, and considerable impetus will be given to weavers' societies by the appointment of a special Junior Assistant Registrar to look into their requirements. The urban societies of small traders and shopkeepers, however, have not shown much improvement. Most of the societies dissolved belong to this class.

The position of the non-credit societies remained much the same. The last of the cattle insurance societies had to be dissolved. Some of the dairies are doing well, but the same cannot be said of the *ghi* societies.

The number of non-agricultural non-credit societies increased from 9 to 13. The progress made by college stores has not come up to expectations, but similar associations formed by subordinate Government officials are, in many cases, prospering. Two housing schemes for the subordinate officials at Cawnpore and Lucknow conceived on co-operative lines seem to have received good support.

28—Weather and Crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for the year ending 30th June, 1920, the 'Agricultural Statistics of British India,' and 'Prices and Wages in India'.)

Character of the
season.

159. The year was one of heavy rainfall, but its distribution was not very favourable, and from an agricultural point of view the season can only be described as fairly good. The rainfall in June was below normal throughout the provinces and only a few of the south-eastern districts received sufficient rain for sowings. In July, while nearly all districts received sufficient rain, agricultural operations in Bundelkhand were retarded by an excessive amount. August was a month of heavy rainfall, but its distribution was not altogether favourable for the crop system of the provinces. The cotton-growing districts of the Doab and Rohilkhand and the whole of Bundelkhand found it excessive, while for the rice-growing tracts in the submontane belt it was comparatively light. A heavy downpour in the first two weeks of September was followed by a welcome break, which continued, except for some showers in the eastern districts, until the first week in October, when good rain fell in the eastern districts and Bundelkhand, but did not extend beyond Cawnpore in the western districts. The rest of the month was practically rainless. On the whole, however, the rainfall early in October was of great value in preparing the land for the *rabi*, and it permitted sowings on an extensive scale. Only light showers were received in November and the first part of December, but the rainfall in the fourth week of that month was heavier and fairly general, and greatly benefited the *rabi*. January was practically rainless, except for some rain in the western districts and the Himalayan tract. The crops were generally benefited by the general, though scanty, rain in the first half of February, while the hailstorms which fell in March facilitated the preparation of the land for sugarcane, though they also caused some damage to other crops.

Cultivated area.

160. The total cultivated *kharif* area showed an improvement over the figures of the last year by about 1,588,000 acres, or 7 per cent., which was exactly the figure by which it declined in the year 1918-19, while the *rabi* area showed an increase of 4,687,880 acres or 32 per cent. In the *kharif* area the Meerut and Agra divisions showed increases of 18 and 16 per cent. respectively, while in the *rabi* area the Jhansi division headed the list with an increase of 120 per cent. The Bundelkhand districts could not sow the whole of their newly broken land in the *kharif* on account of continuous rainfall in the early months of the monsoon, but the existence of ample moisture enabled them to carry out *rabi* sowings on a very extensive

scale. The most noticeable feature in the western districts was a continued increase in the areas under wheat and gram, probably chiefly due to the rise in prices of these commodities. As regards *kharif*, the area under late rice, *bajra*, sugarcane, and indigo declined in comparison with the area sown in the previous year, but *juar*, maize, cotton, and small millets showed an improvement. Of the *rabi* crops all but poppy returned better figures than last year.

161. As a natural consequence of the character of the year there was a decrease in the total area irrigated as compared with the previous season, the figures being 11,591,000 and 12,389,000 acres respectively. In all, the irrigated area amounted to 31 per cent. of the total area cultivated. Of this, 17 per cent. was irrigated from wells, 8 per cent. from canals, and 6 per cent. from other sources. The total number of masonry wells actually in use fell from 561,963 to 557,325, but the number of wells constructed during the year was 14,627 as against 14,214 of the previous year, no less than 2,632 new wells being constructed in Gorakhpur. The number of non-masonry wells in actual use fell from 1,061,528 to 827,380.

Irrigation.

162. While the *kharif* outturn was a great improvement on that of the previous year, it was in nearly all cases below normal. *Bajra* was the best crop, yielding 95 against a normal yield of 100. Early rice, *juar*, and sugarcane gave returns of 90; while late rice, *mandua*, maize, and cotton yielded 85.

Outturn.

Though the *rabi* crop was a very fair harvest, it was not up to the average of the year 1916-17. The barley crop was 95 per cent. of the normal and the wheat, gram, linseed, and rapeseed crops 90 per cent. The opium crop was the same as in the previous year, 75 per cent.

163. Prices were rising steadily at the close of the previous year and, owing to apprehensions of a delayed monsoon, they rose still higher until good and general rain was received in July, when they became slightly easier. They remained stationary in August but generally fell in September with the arrival of new grain in the market. They were stationary again in October and November and rose slightly in December. A downward tendency was noticeable early in January which culminated in March with the advent of fresh supplies in a general fall. They again began to rise in May and the tendency continued throughout June. The failure of satisfactory *kharif* and *rabi* harvests to have any great permanent effect on prices is attributed in part to continued difficulties in obtaining means of quick transport. That they did, however, result in some improvement may be seen from an examination of the course of prices in the Cawnpore market. In June, 1919, wheat stood at 5.25 seers to the rupee; by the following April the price had fallen to 7.25 seers: it rose again to 6.25 seers in June, 1920. Barley commenced the year at 7.62 seers, fell to 11 seers in April, and stood at the close of the year at 9.50 seers. Gram started at 5.50 seers, fell to 8.75 seers in May, and ended up at 8 seers. *Juar*, which was only 4.62 seers in June, 1919, dropped to 11.25 seers in April and rose again to 10.50 in June, 1920. The price of rice was, as last year, very much influenced by the quantity imported. At the commencement of the year five seers were obtainable to the rupee and at the end of the year only four seers. *Gur* fluctuated but slightly and remained high. The price of fodder fell considerably.

Price.

29—Horticulture.

(For detail see the annual reports on the Horticulture Garden at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

164. The season was favourable and there was a large increase in the sale and distribution of acclimatised flower, vegetable, and tree seeds at the Lucknow gardens. No less than 47,062 packets were sold or presented to Government institutions as against 19,405 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,166 packets were supplied free to soldiers' gardens. The total value of

Horticultural
gardens.

the plants and other garden produce distributed free amounted to Rs. 2,041. Total receipts rose from Rs. 12,375 to Rs. 15,056, the increase being due to larger calls for flower seed and economic plants. Ninety-four thousand three hundred and sixty-nine plants and cuttings were distributed, fruit trees and ornamental plants accounting for more than half this number. Expenditure increased from Rs. 33,396 to Rs. 45,989.

The number in the Choudhry class fell from 12 to 8. Of these, four completed their course, were granted certificates, and assisted to obtain employment; one was dismissed and the remaining three are still in the class. Very few applications for admittance to the class were received and the reason suggested by the Superintendent is that the slight manual labour required from the youths under training acts as a deterrent in spite of the fact that monthly allowances of Rs. 7, 8, and 10 are made by Government to students during the three years they are in training.

The pumping installation erected by the Agricultural department in 1918-19 is an undoubted success and has more than fulfilled expectations. It is also of great interest to the public, demonstrating as it does at a most conveniently situated spot, one of the best and perhaps most inexpensive methods of raising water for irrigation purposes.

Botanical gardens.

165. As at Lucknow, there was a fairly large improvement in the income of the gardens at Saharanpur, direct receipts rising from Rs. 17,735 to Rs. 19,989, while expenditure only rose from Rs. 36,559 to Rs. 36,918. It is suggested by the Superintendent that sales would have been greater but for the fact that increased railway freight and the greater chance of loss on the railways, due to delays and other causes, have discouraged orders. The gardens were also understaffed and this had a prejudicial effect on their efficiency and general appearance. Little new work could be undertaken.

The sanctioned number for the Choudhry class is 18; while the number entertained during the year was only 10. There appears to be little or no prospect of increasing the number so long as present conditions continue. The starting pay of this class at Saharanpur is from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month with prospects of gradual promotion, but even this is now proving insufficient to induce good material to join the class. There were about the usual number of applications for *malis* or choudhrys.

30—Forests.

(For details see the annual progress report on Forest administration for the year ending 30th June, 1920, and the tables under the head "Forests," Part IV(b).—Statistics of British India.)

Area and demarcation.

166. The area of State forests under the control of the Forest department remained the same as last year, 7,471 square miles, or 6·7 per cent. of the total area of the province. The settlement of the reserved forests of the Chakrata division in the Jaunsar-Bawar pargana has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,859. In the Kumaun circle out of 1,097 square miles of demarcated forest still awaiting reservation, 602 square miles were reserved. The total length of the boundaries at the end of the year was 14,772 miles, of which 2,675 are natural and do not require any artificial marks. Thirty-seven miles in East Almora is all that remains to be demarcated.

Revenue.

167. The total receipts realized during the year rose from Rs. 67·53 to Rs. 73·56 lakhs, while the surplus decreased from Rs. 19·61 to Rs. 9·55 lakhs. The decrease of ten lakhs is again entirely due to capital expenditure incurred on the factories at Bareilly. The increase of six lakhs in gross revenue occurred mainly in the Western Circle and is due to the better prices obtained at auctions.

Expenditure.

168. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 47·92 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The increase is due principally to the Bareilly factories and heavy purchases of stores, tools and plant for them: to the revision of pay of the Indian

Forest Service and appointment of temporary Assistant Conservators and to the Nepal Sleeper Scheme alluded to in last year's report. The only heads which showed decreases were "Rent of leased forests" and "Organization and improvements."

169. The outturn of timber decreased slightly from 8·9 to 8·7 million cubic feet and its value from Rs. 46·19 to Rs. 44·33 lakhs. Two million eighty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-three metre-guage sleepers were supplied to railways. The *chir* market in Kumaun was dull, this being attributed chiefly to shortage of railway wagons. There was a noteworthy decrease under "Bamboos," the prices of which were also adversely affected by wagon shortage and poverty of coupes. The outturn of fuel increased from 23·9 to 25·4 million cubic feet, while the value remained practically the same as last year. The value of the output of minor produce rose from Rs. 20·09 to Rs. 25·93 lakhs. The crop of crude rosin was 101,943 maunds as against 93,386 maunds, or an increase of 8,557 maunds, but owing to weather and labour conditions being unfavourable the average outturn per 100 channels decreased from 4·57 to 3·58 maunds. The quantity of both rosin and turpentine manufactured and sold was less than in the preceding year partly because the Punjab plant at Jallo dealt with a quantity of United Provinces resin last year but not during the year under report, and partly because the old plant at Bhowali was deteriorating.

Outturn.

170. Breaches of forest rules fell from 4,685 to 4,483, including 2,476 cases of unauthorised felling or removal and 1,607 cases of unauthorized grazing. Cases taken to court numbered 159, inclusive of 32 pending from last year. One hundred and fifteen cases were decided and 44 were pending at the close of the year. Convictions were obtained in 91 cases, or 79·1 per cent. The number of cases compounded totalled 3,629 and involved 18,751 persons as compared with 3,766 cases and 16,249 persons last year. The average compensation taken again fell from Re. 1-4-9 to Rs. 1-2-4 per person.

Breaches of
forest rules.

171. The season was again unfavourable to fire conservancy owing to shortage of rainfall in the winter and spring. The area in which protective measures were undertaken was 46·91 per cent. of the whole forest area, or slightly less than last year. There were in all 320 fires, which covered an area of 156 square miles as compared with 283 fires which burnt 95·2 square miles in 1918-19. Although more fires occurred in both the Western and Kumaun circles, by far the largest area was burnt in the Eastern circle. In the Gorakhpur division of this circle one fire which burnt 8,000 acres was caused by the carelessness of a forest guard. There was a certain amount of incendiarism but no very marked epidemic of it, except perhaps in Pilibhit and Kheri.

Protection
from fire.

172. The income from grazing dues remained unchanged—Rs. 1·24 lakhs. Thirty per cent. of the total grazing area remained closed and 52 per cent. remained open to all animals for the whole year. The number of cattle grazed increased by about 15,000.

Grazing.

173. The total expenditure incurred on new works and repairs was Rs. 1·70 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1·81 lakhs in the preceding year. Two hundred and sixty-three miles of new roads and paths were constructed and 6,222 miles were repaired. The scheme for the development of communications in the Sarda valley in the Haldwani division with a view to the opening up of the Unarao valley in Nepal for the export of sleepers worked very successfully. A wire ropeway was thrown across the river at Ban Ghat and with the aid of an oil engine sleepers were passed across at the rate of 2,000 a day. The Almora-Kathgodam. Naini Tal ropeway scheme was completed and forwarded to the Government of India for submission to the Secretary of State. In the Saharanpur division a good road 14 miles in length suitable for motor traffic was constructed along the old submontane road. A revised programme for a net-work of bridle-paths with a view to enabling mule transport to be substituted for coolies in the Kumaun circle was drawn up in consultation with the revenue authorities and is now under the consideration of Government. Several miles of bridle-paths in Almora and Garhwal were constructed, and several railway and road

Communications
and buildings.

schemes of supreme importance to forest development were entered on the approved list of the Board of Communications.

The expenditure on buildings in all circles was Rs. 8,88,794 on new works and Rs. 56,578 on repairs as compared with Rs. 6,68,894 and Rs. 48,846 respectively in the previous year. A large proportion of this expenditure was incurred on the construction of the new resin factory buildings near Bareilly and on the Sawmill and Turnery and Wood Working Institute buildings. Nearly two lakhs were expended on houses for subordinates and rest-houses. A house was purchased at Ranikhet as a rest-house and headquarter dwelling for the new Ranikhet forest division.

General.

174. The year's achievement, though not quite commensurate with expectations, was on the whole satisfactory. Difficulties of recruitment, shortage of labour, and delay in the supply of material continued to stand in the way of rapid development, the new factories at Bareilly being specially handicapped by the last two causes.

The policy which was outlined in previous reports is still being pursued. In the new Utilization circle the objects aimed at are educational, experimental, and commercial. Alike in the Wood Working Institute at Bareilly and in the factories the intention is to train up Indians in the use of machinery and in the control of up-to-date commercial concerns; and at the same time to test, first in the laboratory and workshops, and later on on a larger scale the commercial possibilities of the different varieties of timber and to encourage by practical demonstration their exploitation by private industrial agency.

The chief administrative reform of the year was the constitution of the Working Plans and Research circle. Several decades of systematic protection have now rendered intensive working practicable and new working plans are a necessary preliminary to the full exploitation of the forests' increased resources. The constitution of the new circle is calculated to place both research and the preparation of working plans on a scientific basis and to co ordinate the sylvicultural activities of the province.

The afforestation of ravine lands has hitherto been on an experimental scale, but it has now reached a stage which would appear to justify a more ambitious programme. The terms on which such lands were leased from private owners have recently been revised in the landlord's favour and the inducements now offered should secure their co-operation.

Considerable progress was made with the arrangements entered into with the Nepal Darbar for the extraction from Nepal of two lakhs of broad-gauge sal sleepers, though unexpected difficulties which have been encountered have increased the cost per sleeper beyond the original estimate. There was no reason to suppose at the time when that estimate was made that there would be any difficulty as regards either labour or supplies, but it became apparent at the end of 1919 that both trade and labour were leaving Nepal by a different and hitherto unused route and that no reliance whatever could be placed on local labour or local supplies. In these circumstances there was no alternative but to arrange for their import from British India. Other difficulties also had to be surmounted. It was found that transport of the sleepers across the river in boats had many drawbacks and a wire ropeway was therefore put up by the Forest Engineer, the material being purchased from the Khyber ropeway. Delay occurred in the arrival of an oil engine from Bombay but as soon as it had arrived the ropeway was quickly working and has proved completely successful, transporting the sleepers at a quicker rate and at considerably less costs than the boats. Altogether about one lakh of sleepers were exported across the river and it is expected that the balance will reach Baramdeo by the end of March, 1921.

31—Mines and Quarries.

(For details see the tables under 'Mineral production' in Part I—
Statistics of British India.)

Mines.

175. There are practically no mines in these provinces. Gold dust was produced in the Naini Tal and Garhwal districts to the value of Rs. 20

and Rs. 286 respectively. The mine in the Jhansi district remained closed throughout the year. Three maunds of iron ore of the value of Rs. 20 was mined in the Garhwal district as compared with nine maunds of the value of Rs. 74 last year.

176. In the Almora district 17,786 tons of slates worth Rs. 5,376 were quarried as against 27,676 tons valued at Rs. 5,284 in the previous year. The Mirzapur stone quarries produced 135,932 tons, principally building stone and ballast or about 6,000 tons less than in 1918-19. The value of the outturn remained the same, namely Rs. 28 lakhs. The Banda quarries produced 9,693 tons to the value of Rs. 35,015 as compared with 9,069 tons worth Rs. 46,619 last year. On the whole there was a slight decrease in the outturn for all districts in which quarries were worked and also a slight decrease in the value.

Quarries.

32—Manufacture.

(For details see the tables in Parts I and II—Statistics of British India.)

177. The number of ginning and pressing factories worked during the year was 118 employing 11,000 operatives against 79 employing 8,428 during the previous year. The improvement is due to the cotton crop being better. The number of cotton mills was 17 as against 19 last year. The number of looms and spindles worked was 4,455 and 455,277 respectively as against 4,460 looms and 459,777 spindles in the previous year. Two unimportant concerns ceased to work, but the number of persons employed increased from 15,735 to 15,994 which shows that the industry on the whole has not suffered.

Cotton.

178. There were 12 factories employing 2,694 operatives as against 10 employing 2,706 last year. The abnormal rise in the price of sugar has acted as an incentive to capitalists to start sugar factories on a large scale.

Sugar factories.

179. The number of indigo factories was 73 employing 7,238 workmen as against 63 employing 8,293 in the previous year. Although the number of factories has increased, conditions are hardly in favour of increased production.

Indigo.

180. The number of lac factories, all of which are in Mirzapur, fell from 31 to 24 and the number of operatives employed from 2,950 to 2,260. The price of the material has increased concurrently with a decrease in the amount exported. The decrease in the number of factories is attributed to difficulties of transportation.

Lac.

181. The number of tanneries rose from 6 to 7 and the number of workmen from 5,925 to 6,674. A new tannery was started at Cawnpore. The industry on the whole was in a flourishing condition, but there are signs that the boom is now over.

Tanneries.

182. The number of glass works remained the same, namely 5. Of these, only 2 come under the Factories Act and are worked by mechanical power. The works at Bijheri have been very successful and employed during the year 160 operatives as against 110 in the previous year. The other factory at Naini, Allahabad, employed 430 hands.

Miscellaneous.

The number of flour mills rose from 4 to 5 and the number of operatives employed from 562 to 740.

There are 8 power-driven oil mills which worked quite satisfactorily during the year. There was a slight fall in the number of operatives employed from 637 to 619. In addition to these there are many small concerns which are still in the experimental stage. The industry is receiving attention from capitalists and there is hope of considerable expansion.

There is only one power-driven mill which manufactures woollen material. The number of operatives employed by it decreased slightly from 4,469 to 4,309.

There is only one jute mill with 75 looms and 2,280 spindles, but all were not working and the mill only employed 371 labourers as against 587 in 1918-19. The decline is probably due to transport difficulties.

Weaving School.

The brush industry continues to progress and the year was the most prosperous year on record for the carpet industry.

183. Admissions to the Central Weaving Institute, Benares, increased from 87 to 121. During the year the Institute was made a centre for the City and Guilds examination and five boys successfully passed. In addition to the three years' technical and hosiery classes, carpentry and smithy classes have been commenced.

District weaving schools and peripatetic weaving schools continue to do good work. The schools at Budaun and Mau, which had been hitherto peripatetic schools, were made permanent. The Mau school is the most successful weaving school in the province.

The peripatetic schools are generally popular and are doing good work. They are managed entirely by passed students of the Central Weaving Institute, Benares. Schools if not a success at one place are transferred to another, where they are more appreciated. Thus the school at Agra was transferred to Hapur, and the school at Deokali in the Fyzabad district to Jaunpur. Some improvement has been effected in the position of the Hosiery school at Almora and with the provision of better equipment and a liberal supply of machines, needles, and yarn the school should do well.

Joint Stock
Companies.

184. Twenty-nine new Joint Stock Companies with registered capital of Rs. 11,86,10,000 were registered during the year as compared with 9 with registered capital of Rs. 16,32,000 in the previous year. This extraordinary rise in the number of new flotations is attributed chiefly to the termination of the War, the industrial revival, and the withdrawal from the Statute Book of the Indian Companies Restriction Act. Of the new companies registered the British India Corporation Limited, Cawnpore, with an authorized capital of 10 crores, is the largest concern that has ever been registered in the province.

33.—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)

Addition to the
Railway
system.
Total rail-borne
traffic.

185. No additions were made to the railway systems.

186. The volume of rail-borne traffic decreased by 2,31½ lakhs of maunds in weight but its value rose by Rs. 42 lakhs. The decrease occurred both in the imports and exports : in the former owing mainly to smaller receipts of grains and in the latter owing to fodder, grains, mineral substances and sugar having been despatched in less quantities than in the previous year.

Imports.

187. Imports dropped by 68 lakhs of maunds in weight and by Rs. 71½ lakhs in value, as compared with a rise of 109 lakhs of maunds and Rs. 1,367 lakhs in 1918-19. The trade with Bihar and Orissa fell by about 38 lakhs of maunds, that with Bengal by 18 lakhs of maunds and that with the Punjab by about 16½ lakhs of maunds, chiefly in consequence of smaller receipts of grains. Some decrease also occurred in the imports from the Bombay Presidency, mainly under oilseeds and salt. On the other hand trade with the chief seaports, with the exception of Madras, improved. Imports from Calcutta increased under grains, metals, and railway plant, and from Karachi under railway plant and oils. Smaller supplies of sugar were, however, received from Calcutta. Taking imports as a whole we find increases under coal and coke, metals and kerosine, and decreases under cotton goods, grains, oilseeds, salt, sugar, and wool.

Exports.

188. In 1918-19 exports decreased by over 50 lakhs of maunds but rose in value by Rs. 795 lakhs. In 1919-20 they further declined in weight by 163 lakhs of maunds while they again rose in value by Rs. 113½ lakhs. Exports, chiefly of grains, to the Bombay Presidency dropped by 20 lakhs of maunds, to Bombay port by about 46 lakhs of maunds, and to Karachi by 82 lakhs of maunds. The export, mostly of grains, to Bihar and Orissa, on the other hand increased by about 10 lakhs of maunds. On the whole,

exports rose under the heads of raw cotton and hides and skins and oilseeds and declined under fodder, grains, minerals, sugar, and wood. The decline was most noticeable under fodder, grains, and sugar. The fall in exports of grains thus confined mainly to the chief sea-ports and to the Bombay Presidency and was the result of Government control. The decrease under sugar was due to a smaller crop, and the increase under raw cotton to a larger area under cotton and a more favourable season.

189. Imports into Cawnpore declined by 10,84,352 maunds owing to smaller receipts of coal and coke, and grains. Of exports increases occurred under hides and skins, oilseeds, railway plant, and raw cotton : decreases occurred under fodder and grains.

Trade of
Cawnpore.

190. The volume of the internal rail-borne traffic fell from 382 lakhs, to 371 lakhs of maunds. Raw and manufactured cotton, metals, oilseeds and wood showed a rise but most other heads exhibited a decrease.

Internal
rail-borne
traffic.

191. There was a considerable falling, off in the river-borne traffic between the United Provinces and Calcutta. Imports fell from 1,81,911 maunds to 47,199 maunds and exports from 70,861 maunds to 25,007 maunds. The decline of imports occurred chiefly under cotton goods, grains, "gunny-bags and cloth," and sugar, and of exports under grains, oilseeds, and sugar.

River-borne
traffic.

FOREIGN TRADE.

192. Trade with Tibet showed a slight increase amounting to 637 maunds as regards imports, but their value declined by Rs. 1,29,516. Exports rose by 1,960 maunds and by Rs. 1,64,403 in value. Borax, salt, and wool are the chief articles imported from Tibet, and cotton goods, grains, and sugar are the main articles of export. Imports of borax dropped from 30,836 to 25,984 maunds ; while those of salt, which had declined in the preceding year by 5,828 maunds, rose by 7,707 maunds. The trade in wool declined by 2,199 maunds ; while that in silver coin increased by Rs. 41,040. The variations occurred mainly in the Almora district and the reason for the decrease is said to be the shortage of pack animals, many of whom are supposed to have been destroyed owing to the heavy snows of the previous winter. Of the exports, a small increase occurred under cotton goods and a larger fall under sugar. The trade in grains increased from 35,900 to 39,148 maunds. Exports of tea show a small increase. It is thought that tea from British India is used by poor people in Tibet, who cannot afford to pay the high price of Chinese brick tea. The increase in cotton goods and grains is reported to be due to the absence of cholera and other epidemics in Tibet.

Tibet.

193. Imports from Nepal, which had declined by 6,13,283 maunds in 1918-19, showed a further decrease of 3,17,365 maunds in the year under report owing to smaller receipts of grains, fibrous products raw, oilseeds, and spices. On the other hand, there was an improvement of 38,832 maunds in the export trade. The value, however, both of imports and exports rose ; the former by Rs. 24,74,757 and the latter by Rs. 16,07,760. The bulk of the import trade with Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur was smaller than last year ; while Kheri and Pilibhit show an increase. The decline was specially noticeable under the head of imports of grains in the Basti, Gorakhpur, and Bahraich districts. There was also a slight decrease under this commodity in Almora, but the other districts imported more of it than in the previous year. Bahraich and Gonda are also chiefly responsible for a decrease in the imports of fibrous products raw. Articles of imports in which there was an improvement are drugs, cutch, fruits and vegetables, gums and resins, hides and skins, oils and ghi.

Nepal.

Exports to Nepal had risen by 10,032 maunds in 1918-19 ; in the present year they further increased by 38,832 maunds. The increase is shared by all the districts concerned except Gonda and Bahraich, which show slight decreases. The improvement occurred in the export of cotton, goods, fruits and vegetables, grains, metals, spices, sugar, and tobacco ; while exports of *mahua* and salt declined.

34—Buildings and Roads.

(For details see the annual administration report of the Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

Revenue and
expenditure.

194. The revenue realized during the year by the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 4.04 lakhs, of which Rs. 3.42 lakhs were provincial. The expenditure totalled over Rs. 116 lakhs, or Rs. 16 lakhs more than the previous year. Of this total over Rs. 3 lakhs were for imperial works, Rs. 62,688 for famine relief, Rs. 77.69 lakhs for provincial works, Rs. 27.37 lakhs for excluded local funds, and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for contribution works.

Imperial
buildings.

195. Except for some works of a temporary nature at the Imperial Cadet Corps Lines at Dehra Dun, which were carried out for the purpose of adapting the buildings to the needs of the mechanical transport training school, almost the whole of the expenditure under the head of Imperial Civil Works was again absorbed by the Imperial Bacteriological department in developing the laboratories at Mukhtesar. Works undertaken in other parts of the province were connected with the conversion of a cake godown into vats for storing opium at the Opium factory at Ghazipur, and the construction of a combined post and telegraph office at Pilibhit.

Provincial
buildings.

196. The total expenditure under the head of provincial buildings amounted to Rs. 25½ lakhs, or an increase of about Rs. 11 lakhs over the outlay of the previous year. Of this expenditure more than one-third, or a little over Rs. 9 lakhs, went in meeting the needs of the Educational department. Nearly Rs. 9 lakhs were expended on administrative buildings, Rs. 1.60 lakhs on Police buildings, and Rs. 3.30 lakhs on Public Works buildings.

Improvements were carried out both in Government House, Naini Tal, and in Government House, Lucknow. Good progress was made with the Agricultural Middle School at Bulandshahr and the Training College at Agra. Most of the unfinished educational works of the previous year, including the new High School at Cawnpore, were completed, and many new ones were commenced. A fair proportion of the total outlay on educational institutions was expended on structures erected to further the cause of female education. The new courts of Pilibhit were completed and opened; those at Basti are still under construction. Eight police stations were completed, and also the police lines and jail buildings at Ballia.

Communications.

197. In spite of difficulties in obtaining railway wagons for the transport of road metal and coal for steam road-rollers good progress was made under this head. The total expenditure on communications rose from Rs. 26.24 to Rs. 28.76 lakhs. An additional length of 66 miles was metalled, thus bringing the total provincial mileage to 7,395 miles exclusive of 22 miles maintained by local agency.

One of the most important works completed was the inter-provincial trunk link with the Punjab through Saharanpur. This was pressed on in consequence of a promise made to the Punjab Government to provide an approach road on the United Provinces side of the river Jumna as soon as work started on the other side of the river. The completion of the Rajpur-Mussoorie cart-road to Kolukhet was also effected. Another work of considerable magnitude started in 1917 and on which satisfactory progress was made during the year is the construction of a cart-road between Bhatronjhan on the Ranikhet-Ramnagar road and Ganai in the Almora district.

The provincial Board of Communications has drawn up a comprehensive programme for the development of communications, both of provincial and of local importance. Its cost is considerable, amounting to several crores, and until further financial sources have been discovered it will not be possible to take it in hand.

Navigation.

198. Navigation works were confined to the same districts and to the same areas as in previous years. A length of about 343 miles of the river Ganges in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur, and Ballia and 97 miles of the river Gogra in the Ballia and Azamgarh districts.

were maintained in navigable condition at a cost of Rs. 10,292, as compared with Rs. 12,222 last year.

199. Comparatively little progress could be made on electrical works owing to the dearth of materials. A considerable number of Government buildings, however, were connected with the supply mains, and some Rs. 64,000 was spent in providing additional lights and fans and re-arranging the wiring in public buildings, especially in Allahabad, Lucknow, and Agra. The hydro-electric scheme for Naini Tal has been revived and a project amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs was prepared. Several schemes are in hand for hydro-electric or purely electric services in connection with municipal water-supplies.

Electric light
and power.

200. The construction of sanitary works was again greatly handicapped by the difficulty in obtaining materials. Expenditure on construction and maintenance amounted to Rs. 15.94 lakhs, or a little more than the previous year. Schemes to the value of Rs. 75.08 lakhs were completed and submitted for sanction. Work was in hand on the preparation of projects valued at about Rs. 162 lakhs.

Sanitary works.

The water-supplies of the large municipalities were maintained without any serious breakdown during the year. The demand for water in these areas has exceeded the capacity of the plants, and preliminary proposals for re-organizing the supplies have been drawn up for Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow. The project for Cawnpore is being dealt with by the Improvement Trust Committee. A Mechanical Engineer has now been appointed whose duty will be to study and report on all machinery owned by municipalities. Satisfactory progress was made in improving some of the town drainage systems, particularly in Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow.

201. Arboricultural operations included 69 miles planted and 1,743 miles maintained at a cost of Rs. 85,811. Revenue from sale of produce amounted to Rs. 31,215.

Arboriculture.

202. A sum of Rs. 3.58 lakhs was expended on works of public utility, such as *dharamsalas*, wells, and schools: these being constructed either by private individuals at their own expense, or by the Public Works department from contributions received.

Private works.

203. Much useful architectural work was done during the year, designs and estimates being prepared for a number of buildings.

General.

A project circle was created with the object of co-ordinating work in the matter of preparation of schemes. It accomplished a considerable amount of valuable work, but it had to be closed down somewhat prematurely owing to financial difficulties and pressing leave arrangements.

35—Canals.

(For details see the annual administration report of the Public Works department, Irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

204. The capital expenditure on canals during the year was Rs. 10.58 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11.42 lakhs in the previous year. The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13.25 crores. Of the year's expenditure Rs. 3.43 lakhs were spent on protective works, Rs. 6.15 lakhs on productive works and the balance on minor works. The amount spent on protective works was chiefly incurred in the Jhansi, Banda, and Hamirpur districts on the construction of the Barwar lake and canal, tanks at Batkhara and Jaiwanti, and on the Ken and Dhasan canals, while that on works of a productive nature was in the main restricted to the permanent headworks on the Ganges canal, the Sarda-Kichha feeder canal, and the Garai, Bijnor, and Dun canals. The minor works programme was principally made up of the building of tanks at Kulpahar, Rampur, Kalyan-garh, and Aunjhar.

Outlay and
construction.

205. A conference of five officers of the civil department and five of the Irrigation branch, was held at Jhansi to discuss the financial aspects of the new Bundelkhand irrigation projects. Various schemes are now under revision in accordance with the general policy decided upon. An active policy in connection with protection works in Bundelkhand was also pursued during

Works proposed.

the year, and five survey parties were employed in working out plans and estimates for *ban /his* which can at any moment be constructed during a famine. The passage into law of the United Provinces Private Irrigation Works Bill will enable a large number of these works to be carried out in future at the instance of zamindars. Sanctioned estimates are in existence to the amount of nearly Rs. 24 lakhs for big tanks at present under construction, but progress on these has been slow on account of the great difficulty in procuring labour, and the abnormal rise in wages. A third reservoir in the bed of the Betwa river at Kaprar, to supplement the *kharif* supplies in the Betwa canal, has been under contemplation, and it is expected that the estimate will be sanctioned during the current year. A start was made on the reclamation of ravines in the Jalaun district, in conjunction with the Agricultural department, and a couple of such reclamation works are now in progress. The projects proposed in connection with the Sarda canal were referred to last year. The preliminary arrangements for the Sarda-Kichha feeder have been put in hand and actual construction is being started this cold weather. The detailed project for the Oudh canal is under preparation.

Surveys.

206. An officer was placed on special duty at the request of the Government of India to carry out further investigations into water power sites for hydro-electric purposes. A fairly considerable amount of ground was covered before the year closed, comprising the Belan river and its tributaries in the Mirzapur district and the Karamnassa and Chandraprabha rivers in the Benares State. Four sites have been selected in these tracts with considerable power possibilities. Three survey parties are also engaged in prospecting for water power in the Rewah State and in the Naini Tal and Almora districts.

Financial
results.

207. The gross revenue from all classes of works amounted to Rs. 1,48,09,739, an increase of Rs. 11,91,325 over the gross revenue of the previous year. The net revenue rose from Rs. 97,21,348 to Rs. 1,06,52,815, and the net profits amounted to Rs. 65,22,381 as against Rs. 55,75,033 during 1918-19. There was a loss on all protective works, the loss in net revenue sustained under this head, omitting interest charges, being Rs. 60,297 as compared with a gain of Rs. 1,60,858 in 1918-19. On productive works and those of a minor category there were increases in net revenue of Rs. 10,53,342 and Rs. 99,280 respectively. Working expenses rose on protective and productive works by Rs. 98,734 and Rs. 2,02,208 respectively, while in the case of minor works Rs. 41,084 less were spent as compared with the previous year. The gain on the working of productive canals was 7.03 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 10,21,66,078. The terms of the provincial contract in regard to irrigation revenues, entered into with effect from the 1st April, 1909, remained unchanged. This is the seventh year in succession that the net revenue from major productive works exceeded the guaranteed amount of Rs. 55½ lakhs. The net credit to Provincial revenues from the operations of the canals under this contract amounted to over Rs. 48 lakhs after deduction of interest charges.

Assessments.

208. The gross revenue (canal rates, etc.) assessed rose from Rs. 144.36 to Rs. 148.23 lakhs. Despite the fact that the area irrigated during the year was less than that of 1918-19 the total occupier's rate assessed was more than six lakhs of rupees over the previous year's figure. The increase in the revenue assessed under this head is chiefly due to the "Bila Kiari" rates imposed.

Mileage of
canals.

209. The total length of channels at the close of the year was 16,133 miles or 64 miles more than last year. As last year, the increase was mainly on the Ghagar canal.

36—Irrigation.

Irrigated area.

210. Seasonal conditions were normal and although the rainfall was scanty both before and after the monsoon, the supplies in the canals were generally adequate to meet all requirements. The winter rains were late, but owing to the heavy monsoon rainfall there was ample moisture in the soil to admit in many places of *rabi* sowings without recourse to canal water.

From December, however, the demand on canals was heavy. The total area irrigated by means of canals fell short of that of the previous year by 221,017 acres, the more favourable rainfall being responsible for the decline.

211. The total value of the crops irrigated was Rs. 28'66 crores as compared with Rs. 25'85 crores in the previous year. The areas irrigated show a decrease under all crops both for *kharif* and *rabi* except cotton in the *kharif* and gram in the *rabi*. The area of the former rose from 365,438 acres to 474,506 acres, and of the latter from 63,277 to 84,515 acres.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[For details see the accounts for the year 1919-20 and the tables in Part IV (a) and (b) Statistics of British India].

37—Gross revenue.

212. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 5,60,09,601 as compared with Rs. 4,38,30,457 in the year 1918-19.

38—Land revenue.

213. The gross land revenue realized was Rs. 6,63,39,689, of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,99,38,421. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,72,98,273 and Rs. 3,43,45,294 respectively.

39—Canal revenue.

214. The gross direct revenue accruing from canals rose from Rs. 1,15,09,261 in 1918-19 to Rs. 1,26,80,966.

40—Excise.

[For details see the annual report on the administration of excise for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and the tables under the head 'Excise,' Part IV—(b) Statistics of British India.]

215. The year was again one in which conflicting economic factors were apparent. Agriculturally the year witnessed an almost complete recovery from the poor crops and threatening famine of the year before. On the other hand the high prices of foodgrains and all other necessities continued to press heavily on most sections of the public, though the labouring and cultivating classes found compensation in a general rise in wages and the high market rates for agricultural produce, while the trading class also generally benefited. In contrast with the previous year the marriage season of 1919 was not auspicious. On the whole, however, conditions were favourable and receipts rose again by over 10 per cent. every excisable commodity contributing to this result. This increase, which was due both to the increased rates of duty and to the higher prices obtained for licences, was at the same time accompanied by a decrease in consumption in every commodity except *ganja*.

Receipts.

216. Of the total demand of Rs. 174'9 lakhs, Rs. 174'25 lakhs or 99'6 per cent. were collected. Rupees 10,843 were remitted as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 89,879. Of this, Rs. 41,815 have been recovered since the close of the year.

Collections.

217. The total receipts from country spirit rose by 7'1 per cent., from Rs. 100'47 to Rs. 107'66 lakhs. There was a further rise in the incidence of total revenue per proof gallon from Rs. 6-11-8 to Rs. 9-8-5, of which Rs. 5-12-4 are duty and Rs. 3-12-1 are vend fees. Consumption fell from 1,468,020 to

Country spirit.

1,115,934 proof gallons, a decrease of 23·9 per cent. In considering the year's consumption, allowance must be made for the overstocking at the last quarter of the year preceding, in order to avoid the enhanced still-head duty from the 1st April, 1919. This is shown particularly in the quarterly figures of consumption, the decrease for the first quarter while the overstock was being worked off being 39·9 per cent. and that for the last quarter of the year being only 9·4 per cent. The decrease generally is attributed to the drain on the purchasing power of consumers, due to the rise in prices of all the necessaries of life, which left less money to spend on the luxury of liquor, and the fact that the price of liquor itself rose, partly in sympathy with the general state of the market and partly as a result of increased licence fees and enhanced duty. Only four districts showed an increased consumption, namely, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bahraich, and Dehra Dun, and in all these cases the increase was small. The decrease is particularly marked in the Oudh districts. In Lucknow consumption went down by 34·6 per cent., following on a rise of 17 per cent. in the previous year. In the Oudh districts, where habitual consumers of liquor are comparatively few, the effect of a bad marriage season on the figures is very striking. On the commencement of the year the prevailing rate of duty became Rs. 6-4-0, certain important urban areas being taxed Rs. 7-8-0, while taxation in backward areas ranged from Rs. 4-8-0 to Re. 1 per proof gallon. In spite of this large rise in taxation there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in licence fees and of 3 per cent. in duty. The increase in licence fees was most marked in the cities, the rise being as much as 68 per cent. in Meerut. Income from duty was affected by the fall in consumption and also by the fact that throughout the year allowances had to be made to the distillers on account of the high costs of production. This caused a diminution of no less than Rs. 3,58,596, and but for it the percentage of increase on last year's income from duty would be 9 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. The number of public distilleries remained the same, namely, seven, and the four privately-owned distilleries together with the Government distillery at Saharanpur and the Nowgong distillery continued to supply the 39 districts, under the contract system during the year. The extension of the contract system of supply to the whole of the province from 1st April, 1921 will result in the elimination of the public distilleries from the provincial system of country spirit supply from that date. The number of retail country liquor shops, including outstills, fell from 4,082 to 3,999. The surcharge fixed fee system in the Muzaffarnagar district is being continued with certain modifications. It is noteworthy that, in spite of this system which is supposed to exercise a check on consumption, the Muzaffarnagar district shows a small increase in a year when there was almost universal decrease. Opinions vary as to the merits of the system, but the Excise Commissioner hopes that after more careful working and observation during the current year, it may be possible to show good results.

Contract supply system.

218. The number of districts under the contract system remained the same, namely, 39. Two non-contract warehouses were opened at Bara and Meja in the Allahabad district in the portions of the district converted from outstills to the distillery system.

Outstill areas.

219. The inclusion within the ordinary distillery system of the Meja and Bara tahsils of the Allahabad district reduced the income from outstills from Rs. 1,66,128 to Rs. 1,53,073. Increases occurred in the Gorakhpur, Almora, and Garhwal districts while there were decreases in the Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Gonda, and Bahraich districts. The number of outstills has been reduced from 214 to 182.

Hemp drugs.

220. Licence fees on hemp drugs rose from Rs. 16·18 to Rs. 18·51 lakhs and the income from duty from Rs. 12·05 to Rs. 15·29 lakhs. The income both from fees and duty constitutes a record, the total revenue increasing from Rs. 28·23 to Rs. 33·80 lakhs. The consumption of all forms of hemp drugs fell from 297,572 seers to 249,341 seers. The fall is greatest in the case of *bhang*; the most popular form of the drug. Here the fall was 19·2 per cent., *charas* fell 9·8 per cent. while *ganja* alone shows a small rise of 2·1 per cent. The increase in income took place in spite of large enhancements of duty in the case of all three drugs. It may be fairly claimed that

these increases have checked any tendency to larger consumption. At the same time the continued rise in licence fees shows that even heavier taxation would be justified.

221. The total revenue from opium rose from Rs. 14'34 to Rs. 17'87 lakhs or 24'6 per cent. Licence fees rose from Rs. 5'89 to Rs. 6'45 lakhs. The number of shops was reduced from 1,031 to 1,024 and consumption fell from 47,066 to 40,843 seers. The average cost per seer to the retail vendor, i.e. issue price *plus* licence fees, rose from Rs. 44-13-10 to Rs. 58-2-9. The uniform issue price of Rs. 40 per seer for all districts was in force throughout the year. Only two districts showed increases in consumption—Lucknow and Saharanpur; decreases occurred chiefly in Fatehpur, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, and Meerut. Various reasons are given for the decreases in these places. In Shahjahanpur it is ascribed to the introduction of the surcharge instead of licence fees and the selection of vendors, which has checked smuggling. In Fatehpur restrictions of issues as a measure against suspected smuggling is reported to be the cause. Issues were restricted according to the estimated local requirements in the same districts as last year, and the special measures, referred to in previous reports, of selection of vendors, substitution for the auction of licence fees, a surcharge per seer, and fixation of maximum and minimum retail prices in certain areas have been continued with apparent success. The whole question is still under examination.

Opium.

222. Licence fees of *tari* rose from Rs. 3'90 to Rs. 4'35 lakhs. The number of shops was reduced from 2,515 to 2,473. At present the farm system of vend is generally adopted, but the substitution of a shop-to-shop system is under contemplation. From the 1st October, 1920 two tahsils of the Gorakhpur district were brought under the tree tax system. One advantage to be gained from this change will be the acquisition of useful statistics which the issue of tapping-permits and the close study of the trade will facilitate.

Tari and sendhi.

223. There was a large increase of 206 in the number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor, the largest increase being from 176 to 302 for temporary licences, but there was only a small increase of Rs. 3,763 in the licence fees. There was a fall in the consumption of locally-manufactured foreign liquor of less than 1 per cent. which corresponds with a fall in consumption of 18,596 L. P. gallons. There was, however, a considerable increase in the amount of rum and rectified spirit issued and the decrease falls only on denatured spirit. Duty on malt liquor continued to fall and amounted to Rs. 20,237 as compared with Rs. 57,318 in the previous year. The manufacture of beer fell from 203,799 to 80,692 gallons, the slight impetus received by the trade last year from the disappearance of imported beer having died away with the resumption of imports from Europe.

Foreign liquor.

224. There was a decrease in the total number of prosecutions under the Excise Act from 1,341 to 1,114. The decrease is largest under illicit distillation, cases of which fell from 527 to 338. Increases are found only under offences relating to cocaine and hemp drugs. The failure of the *mahua* crop resulted in there being much less illicit distillation than usual, and the number of cases fell from 218 to 103 in Allahabad, which, as usual, heads the list. Prosecutions under the cocaine sections of the Excise Act increased from 11 to 45, which is attributed to increased facilities for the introduction of the drug from Europe since the declaration of Peace. Opium cases increased from 347 to 381, 309 of these being smuggling cases. Detailed figures of the seizures made reveal an enormous increase in the amount of Afghan opium and a very large decrease in the amount of Malwa opium seized. Convictions for drunkenness decreased from 1,802 to 1,714. There was a large increase in cantonments and a falling-off in municipalities. Of the latter, Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpore continue to have the worst record in the order named.

Prosecutions.

225. The salient features of the year were reduced consumption and increased revenue. It is satisfactory that the policy of increasing taxation and reducing facilities for the retail sale of liquor has worked with such marked success. The policy can advantageously be pursued still further, and proposals to this effect are at present under consideration. The exceptionally high price of raw material, which was marked in the previous year,

General.

continued on the whole, though in a lesser degree, throughout the year under review. High rates for molasses prevailed during the greater part of the year and distillers were equally unfortunate as regards *mahua*. The result was that contract suppliers could not meet their obligations at the rates originally contracted for and Government had to help them both by direct subventions and by increasing the price of liquor.

41—Stamps.

[For details see the annual reports on the stamp returns for the year ending 31st March, 1920 and the tables under the head "Stamps," Part IV (b), *Statistics of British India*.]

Receipts and charges.

226. Gross receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts increased from Rs. 125.93 to Rs. 146.14 lakhs, a record figure, which more than compensates for the decline in 1918-19 and brings up the average triennial growth in the stamp revenue to its normal figure of Rs. 10 lakhs. Charges increased from Rs. 3.19 to Rs. 3.75 lakhs.

Judicial stamps.

227. The gross income from judicial stamps increased from Rs. 97.55 to Rs. 110.67 lakhs. Increases occurred under all heads, i.e. sale of court-fee stamps, sale of stamps for copies, and the sale of plain paper.

Non-judicial stamps.

228. There was again a rise in the value of non-judicial stamps sold from Rs. 28.38 to Rs. 35.46 lakhs. All heads show an increase.

Prosecutions.

229. Prosecutions increased from 924 to 1,034. Cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped documents rose from 2,341 to 3,101, and the sum realized in duty or penalty from Rs. 42,331 to Rs. 49,502.

42—Assessed Taxes.

[For details see the annual income-tax returns of the province for the year ending 31st March, 1920 and the tables under the head 'Income-Tax,' (b)—*Statistics of British India*.]

Income-tax.

230. Income-tax is the only directly assessed tax in the provinces. In the last two years the procedure of assessment has been entirely revised, the minimum income assessable to the tax has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and a special staff has been appointed. In 1917-18 before the introduction of the new system the income was Rs. 46.52 lakhs: in the following year, in which while the new method of procedure was followed, the change in the taxable limit had not come into effect, the income rose to Rs. 66.03 lakhs; in 1919-20, with the elimination of all assessees whose income was below Rs. 2,000 or more than half the total number the preliminary assessments fell to Rs. 59.25 lakhs. The total demand for the past year including arrears was Rs. 62.44 lakhs, and total collections including excess and advance collections amounted to Rs. 58.15 lakhs.

A reduction in the number of processes issued from 9,694 to 4,992, and of penalties levied from Rs. 11,443 to Rs. 7,247 is largely due to the reduction in the number of assessees. Expenditure increased with the continued expansion of staff from Rs. 1,82,310 to Rs. 2,49,804.

43—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

231. The yield from customs, the whole of which is credited to the Imperial Exchequer, was Rs. 5,33,880 as compared with Rs. 4,40,329 in the previous year. Excise duty on cotton manufactures is the only customs duty levied in these provinces.

44—Forests.

232. The receipts from forests are no longer shared between the Imperial and Provincial revenues, but credited entirely to the latter.

45—Provincial revenues.

(For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of 1919-20.)

233. Despite the unfavourable agricultural outlook due to the failure of the 1918 monsoon and the difficulty of forecasting the effect of the cessation of war conditions upon certain heads of revenue and upon expenditure the budget for the year allowed for a full revenue in consideration of the general prosperity which prevailed. The restrictions against use of the balances which had existed during the war were partially removed, especially in the direction of expenditure on objects which, though not immediately remunerative, would secure an improved and not long-deferred return. The budget accordingly provided for an opening balance of Rs. 254·16 lakhs, an income of Rs. 813·03 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 861·10 lakhs, and a closing balance of Rs. 206·09 lakhs. The actual opening balance was Rs. 252·56 lakhs, receipts exceeded anticipations by Rs. 13·61 lakhs, while expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4·34 lakhs. Against an anticipated deficit of Rs. 48·07 lakhs on the year's working the actual figure was Rs. 30·12 lakhs. The general results of the year's transactions as compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Financial
position.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	Difference.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Opening balance	... 245·24	252·56	+7·32
Receipts	... 759·97	826·64	+66·67
Charges	... 752·65	856·76	+104·11
Closing balance	... 252·56	222·44	—30·12

There was no change in the provincial form of accounts. A small modification took place in the terms of the provincial settlement relating to railway police charges.

234. The larger variations in income are tabulated below :—

Receipts.

		Increase.	Decrease.
		Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Jail receipts	... ..	...	2·46
Transfer between Imperial and Provincial	...	...	22·47
Land Revenue	... ..	34·36	...
Irrigation	... ..	12·94	...
Excise	... ..	11·01	...
Stamps	... ..	10·08	...
Interest	... ..	8·64	...
Forest	... ..	8·35	...
Income-tax	... ..	1·44	...

The reduction in jail receipts was due to the cessation of the manufacture of blankets for military requirements. There was a large increase in the previous year under the head of "Transfer" which was due to special causes, in particular to an assignment of Rs. 21·40 lakhs required to bring up the provincial share of the divisible income under land revenue to the guaranteed figure. If all such items are eliminated an actual increase remains to be explained, and this is covered to a large extent by an assignment of Rs. 5·55 lakhs to compensate provincial revenues for the loss in Income-tax receipts owing to the Excess Profits Duty and the raising of the minimum assessable income to Rs. 2,000.

The increase under Land Revenue is due partly to an increase in the demand following re-settlements, but in the main to collections of revenue which had been suspended in the previous year. More favourable conditions were responsible for the increase under Irrigation and enhancements of duty for the Excise increase. A revival of litigation on the cessation of hostilities led to better Stamp returns, and improved assessment to better figures under Income-tax. The increase under Interest is due to considerable realizations of agricultural advances made in previous years; while in the main the larger receipts from Forests were due to improved sales of timber.

235. The more important variations in provincial expenditure are noted below :—

Expenditure.			Increase.	Decrease.
			Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	2·88
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	2·46
Education ...	...	...	28·40	...
Public Works ...	...	...	21·37	...
Police ...	...	...	9·59	...
Jails ...	...	...	6·91	...
Courts of Law ...	...	...	5·32	...
Stationery and Printing ...	...	...	3·51	...
Sanitation ...	...	...	3·36	...
Irrigation ...	...	...	3·12	...
Medical ...	...	...	2·85	...
Interest ...	...	...	2·38	...

The decrease under both Land Revenue and Miscellaneous is unreal, since the figures in the previous year were abnormal and due to special causes, in the one case to charges on account of the acquisition of land for soldiers, and in the other to special outlay on a publicity campaign, peace celebrations, and cloth transactions undertaken to assist the poorer classes. The large increase under Education is due to improvement of pay and to the expansion and encouragement of all forms of education. Under all heads a large proportion of the increase is to be attributed to the general rise in prices necessitating a revision of wages. Other causes also operated, but their influence was comparatively insignificant. Thus the increase under Jails is distributed under dietary charges, clothing, medicine, miscellaneous, and pay. In the case of pay the increase is due both to the return of officers from military service and also to their rates of pay having been revised.

Provincial
budget.

236. The general results of the year's transactions as compared with the original budget estimates were as follows :—

		Budget.	Accounts.	Difference.
		Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Opening balance ...	...	254·16	252·56	—1·60
Receipts ...	...	813·03	826·64	+13·61
Charges ...	...	861·10	856·76	—4·34
Balance ...	...	206·09	222·44	+16·35

For the purpose of analysing the more striking variations on both sides of the account, it is convenient to exclude the charges due to certain transactions undertaken during the course of the year which were not contemplated when the budget was framed. Most of these were undertaken at the instance of the Government of India, who gave assignments under the transfer head to cover the necessary expenditure. Such assignments totalled Rs. 10·38 lakhs, but part of this was not utilized during the year and the actual expenditure from such assignments may be taken at 8 lakhs. As regards receipts, however, this leaves an increase of only Rs. 3·23 lakhs to be accounted for. This improvement is made up of increases aggregating Rs. 46·10 lakhs, counterbalanced by reductions amounting to Rs. 42·87 lakhs. Forests and Excise alone account almost completely for the reduction, the receipts obtained from these sources being Rs. 25·28 and Rs. 16·42 lakhs respectively less than the budget estimate. As regards Excise, the effect of the higher rates of duty on consumption was greater than originally anticipated, while the drop under Forests is explained chiefly by the delay in procuring plant and machinery for the sawmill and turnery at Bareilly and generally to the presence in the budget of many uncertain items connected with the Utilization Circle, the proceedings of which do not lend themselves easily to ordinary budget procedure. To the gross increase of Rs. 46·10 lakhs, Irrigation with an increase of 18·44 lakhs, Stamps and

Registration with Rs. 11·63 lakhs, Income-tax with Rs. 7·11 lakhs, and Land Revenue with Rs. 2·89 lakhs were the largest contributors. In most of these cases the explanations already given for the increase over the figures of the previous year account for the increase over the budget estimates.

Nominally, as already shown, there was a decrease in expenditure as compared with the budget estimate; in reality, if certain items are excluded there was a considerable increase. In the budget Rs. 22·48 lakhs were allowed as famine charges, whereas the actual expenditure was only Rs. 1·91 lakhs. On the other hand, as already noted, there was an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs owing to assignments received from the Government of India, which was not originally contemplated. But for this the nominal decrease would have appeared as Rs. 12·34 lakhs. Forest charges were less by some Rs. 5 lakhs than the estimate, due to delay in the delivery of plant and machinery. Pensionary charges fell short of the budget figure by Rs. 1·04 lakhs, and there was a reduction of Rs. 4·27 lakhs under the Miscellaneous head. Increases occurred of varying amounts under most heads, chiefly for the reasons already adduced, namely, a larger outlay on salaries and the continuance of high prices. An increase of Rs. 12 lakhs under Public Works is attributed chiefly to acquisitions of property and a larger outlay on buildings.

46—Local Revenues.

(For details see the report on Local Funds for the year 1919-20 and the annual report on the working of the district boards for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

237. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 49·19. Receipts amounted to Rs. 187·56 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 168·83 lakhs as compared with Rs. 165·75 and Rs. 169·58 lakhs, respectively, in 1918-19, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 67·92 lakhs. Each class of fund was solvent. The finances of the district boards, which form by far the most important item, have been dealt with in Chapter III of this report. The difference shown above between the figures for the year under review and those for the previous year are mainly the result of the variations in the district board funds. The other chief heads were the cantonment, town and dispensary funds. The cantonment fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2·52 lakhs, received Rs. 13·15 lakhs, and expended Rs. 12·81 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the town and bazar funds were Rs. 2·82, Rs. 5·83, and Rs. 5·60 lakhs respectively. The dispensary fund started with a balance of Rs. 4,751, received Rs. 9,864 and expended Rs. 10,303. The number of towns under the operation of Act II of 1914 was 279 as compared with 277 last year.

47—Municipal Fund.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

238. The aggregate balance of the municipalities of the province at the close of the previous year was Rs. 28·76 lakhs. There was, however, a reduction in the opening balance of the year under review due to the exclusion of uncashed cheques which were included in the balance at the end of last year. Receipts and expenditure during the year, including loans and deposits, totalled Rs. 118·84 and Rs. 117·55 lakhs, respectively, and the actual closing balance was Rs. 29·71 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the 49 notified areas in the United Provinces, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4·81 and Rs. 4·74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·47 and Rs. 5·28 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Their closing balance rose from Rs. 1·85 to Rs. 1·95 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

48—Details of Census.

(See under "Details of the last census." Chapter I of the report for 1911.)

49—Births and deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and the tables under the head 'Vital Statistics' Part V—Statistics of British India.)

Births.

239. The total number of births registered during the year was 1,516,497 as compared with 1,867,844 in the preceding year and the rate fell from 39·89 to 32·39. This is the second lowest birth-rate on record. In a large measure it is undoubtedly the after-effect of the very high death-rate in the previous year. Unusually bad economic conditions and the absence from home of a large number of men on military duty are two other important causes. The rate was lowest in the first part of the year and improved considerably in the second half, especially in the last three months, November being actually the most prolific month. The proportion of male to female births was 110·44 : 100, showing a slight increase over the past year. Twenty-three districts show a birth-rate above and 25 below the provincial average. Of the districts showing the highest birth-rates, Agra comes first with 39·48, followed by Bijnor, Almora, and Jhansi. The lowest birth rate was recorded in Dehra Dun, namely, 19·77. Naini Tal and Banda were the next two lowest districts on the list. The municipal birth-rate fell from 41·75 to 40·70 which, as compared with the provincial fall, may be considered fairly satisfactory. In 40 municipalities the birth rate was higher than the provincial municipal average. Firozabad again headed the list with a rate of 69·34, while Mussoorie is again at the bottom of the list with a rate of 8·09. Other districts which returned a low rate were Azamgarh, Lakhimpur, and Mainpuri. Both in Lakhimpur and Mainpuri the low rate is attributed in part to defective registration. In 49 notified areas 13,030 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 37·38 against 14,457 and 41·47, respectively, in the same areas in 1918.

Deaths.

240. The total number of deaths registered during the year amounted to 1,951,662 as compared with 3,856,762 in 1918, showing a decrease of 1,905,100. The rate per thousand was 41·69 as compared with 82·37 in 1918 and 42·66, the average for the preceding five years. The rate, however, is still high and this is due to the prevalence of the epidemic of influenza during the early months of the year and also to cholera and fever. The highest mortality occurred in the Bahraich district with a death-rate of 58·52. Hamirpur, Sitapur, Fatehpur, and Basti come next on the list. Cholera and fever were the common causes of high mortality in all these districts. The number of deaths exceeded that of births in 40 districts. The total number of deaths recorded in municipal areas was 126,152 and the death rate 42·99 against 236,419 and 80·94, respectively, in the preceding year. The highest death rate occurred in Brindaban with 88·98, followed by Balrampur, Sikandra Rao, Mau, Cawnpore, and Firozabad. Thirty-seven municipalities returned death-rates in excess of birth-rates. In 49 notified areas 12,226 deaths were recorded against 24,938 in the same areas in the preceding year, the rates being 35·07 and 71·54 respectively. Kosi, which occupied the second position on the list of the notified areas, returning high death-rates last year, heads the list this year with a rate of 73·73. The month of January with a rate of 7·43 per thousand stands out prominently as the most unhealthy month of the year and the month in which influenza caused the greatest mortality. The months of February, October, November, and December were also unhealthy with death rates of between 3 and 4 per thousand. The number of deaths among males was 1,017,335 and among females 934,327 against 2,006,883 and 1,849,879, respectively, in 1918. As in the previous year, the total mortality was higher among males than females, but more females died between the ages of 10 and 40.

The rate of infantile mortality fell from 303·5 to 253·3; though a considerable improvement on the rate of 1918, it has only been exceeded twice during the last 12 years. The percentage of deaths from tetanus to total infantile mortality slightly rose, but the figures returned cannot be relied upon and it is probable that the real percentage is less than reported. Efforts for the reduction of infantile mortality are being continued and a scheme for the training of indigenous *dais* was started at six centres, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bareilly, and Fyzabad. With the exception of Bareilly, however, the reports received from the Heath Officers concerned on the working of the scheme are not encouraging. Fatehpur heads the list of districts showing high mortality among infants with a rate of 360·15 per thousand of births. Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Etawah, Unao, and Sultanpur come next. Garhwal, Almora, and Ballia show the lowest mortality. Among municipalites, the worst record is reported from Jalesar, with a death-rate of 501·47 per 1,000 of births. Cawnpore, Brindaban and Sikandra Rao come next on the list.

241. The vaccination staff tested 205,671 more entries than in the preceding year. The percentage of omissions discovered in birth entries was ·37 and in death entries ·22 as compared with ·36 and ·31, respectively, in 1918. Local authorities tested 567,464 entries as compared with 758,231 in 1918. The percentage of omissions discovered by them in birth registration was 3·48 and in death registration 2·70 as against 2·82 and 3·31, respectively in the preceding year. The number of persons fined for neglect in compliance with registration rules rose from 2,395 to 2,553.

242. The mortality from cholera was 81,365 as against 119,746 in the previous year, the corresponding rates being 1·74 and 2·56, respectively. As last year, the minimum mortality occurred in February, when only 31 deaths were recorded. The highest mortality occurred in April, May, and June, being 6,786, 15,967, and 21,241 in these months, respectively. In the second half of the year the mortality declined gradually until December, in which month only 508 deaths occurred. Among districts, the highest mortality from this disease was recorded in Basti with Gorakhpur next on the list. The districts which showed the lowest mortality were Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Bijnor, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar. In recent years owing to the necessity for using bleaching powder instead of permanganate of potassium, the efficacy of the cholera scheme has been largely reduced. As permanganate is undoubtedly superior to bleaching powder and is now available, although the price is more than five times the pre-war rate, it has been decided to resume its use, and steps are being taken to obtain a sufficient quantity in the current year.

243. The mortality from small-pox rose from 2,908 to 10,993 and the death-rate from ·06 to ·23 per mille. The disease was most virulent during the first half of the year and after June declined. All districts were affected, the lowest number of deaths occurring in Kheri. Twelve towns out of 93 were entirely free from the disease, and in another 28 the number of deaths did not exceed 10. The highest death rate occurred in the town of Rae Bareilly.

244. Plague mortality declined very considerably, the total number of deaths being only 17,240 as compared with 1,74,805 in 1918, the corresponding rates being ·37 and 3·73 per thousand and the quinquennial average 2·20. The rate is the lowest on record and is attributed to the famine conditions which prevailed for the greater part of the year. The rat population varies directly with the available food-supply; it follows that in famine years there is a largely reduced rat population and hence a largely reduced mortality from plague. In the districts with a higher mortality than usual no famine conditions existed. The mortality reached its maximum in March and minimum in July. The three hill districts of the Kumaun division and five other districts were quite free from the disease, while in seven districts the number of deaths did not exceed 5. Ballia, Ghazipur, and Azamgarh returned the highest rates. The number of persons inoculated against plague fell from 100,019 to 26,431, 17,760 inoculations being performed through the agency of travelling dispensaries and the remainder by the ordinary and special medical staff.

Registration of
Vital statistics.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

Plague.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Fever.

245. During the year 15,75,632 deaths were registered from fever as against 3,217,678 in 1918, giving death-rates of 33·66 and 68·72 respectively. The quinquennial average was 31·99. The rate, though very much less than in the previous year, has only been exceeded twice during the last 39 years. There can be little doubt that the high rate is due to the influenza epidemic which was widespread in the early part of the year. The highest mortality occurred in January and the lowest in August. The autumnal rise set in in October and continued throughout November. Of districts, Sitapur returned the highest death-rate, followed by Bahraich, Pilibhit, Sultanpur, and Etawah. Districts with a low mortality were Dehra Dun, Ballia and Garhwal. Among towns, Brindaban returned the highest rate, followed by Jalesar. Gangoh, Lucknow, Ramnagar, and Azamgarh show the lowest mortality. The malarial department remained closed during the year and no investigation or demonstration work could be undertaken. Very little progress was made in anti-malarial schemes. The number of three-rupee and five-rupee packets of quinine sold during the year was 2,520 and 371, respectively, as compared with 1,649 and 348 in the previous year.

Relapsing fever was prevalent in an epidemic form in the districts of Meerut, Bijnor, and Garhwal, and in a mild form in the districts of Bulandshahr and Naini Tal. Sporadic cases also occurred in some half a dozen other districts, while the remainder of the province was free from the disease.

Dysentery, diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases.

246. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea totalled 15,331 against 21,266 in 1918, the death-rates being respectively ·33 and ·45. The mortality was highest in August and lowest in February. The high mortality in August is attributed to the prevalence of flies at this season. Garhwal as usual stands first on the list of districts having a high mortality and is followed by Almora, Benares, and Lucknow in the order named. Basti, Sultanpur, and Kheri were the most fortunate districts. Six out of 93 towns returned no deaths at all, and in 13 the number did not exceed 10. Diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 25,768 victims as compared with 32,010 in 1918, the respective rates being ·55 and ·68 and the quinquennial average ·57.

Injuries.

247. The number of deaths from injuries fell from 26,882 to 25,406. Suicides fell from 3,286 to 2,595, 759 occurring among males and 1,836 among females. Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Azamgarh, Meerut, and Agra returned the greatest number. The number of deaths caused by snakes and wild beasts fell from 6,725 to 5,353, while deaths from rabies rose from 227 to 301.

Deaths from other causes.

248. Deaths from other causes fell from 261,467 to 199,927. Deaths from measles are included under this head and numbered 22,820 in 1919 against 9,753 in 1918.

50—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual report on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901, for the year ending the 30th June, 1920; the annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1919; and the tables under the head "Emigration," Part V—Statistics of British India.)

Foreign emigration.

249. Owing to the prohibition of indentured emigration to the colonies, no labourers were despatched to any of the colonies during the year under report. A certain number of tailors were, however, registered for despatch to Bangkok and despatched there together with others who were registered in 1918, but could not embark then for want of a steamer. The number of emigrants who returned to India was 1,180 as compared with 452 in 1918, and the average savings brought by them amounted to Rs. 198 as compared with Rs. 173 per emigrant in that year. There was a decrease in the average remittances per resident Indian immigrant in respect of all the colonies except Demerara, Trinidad, and Mauritius. The average was as usual highest in the case of the Colony of Natal. The total amount of savings of the resident Indian immigrants increased in the case

of Jamaica and Mauritius and decreased in the case of Trinidad, Natal, and Fiji. The decrease is attributed to the high cost of living arising out of the war.

250. Recruiting under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901, was carried on as last year in 19 districts. The total number of coolies recruited decreased from 9,406 to 4,431. The decrease is attributed chiefly to the better condition of the labouring classes owing to fair wages and better crops and also to fewer garden sardars being employed for recruiting. The number of Nepalese subjects recruited from the Gorakhpur district rose from 785 to 1,590. This is attributed to the cessation of the war. As usual, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Mirzapur supplied by far the greater number of the recruits. No case of infringement of the rules was observed.

251. No statistics are available.

Inland
emigration.

Immigration.

51 — Medical relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and the tables under the head "Hospitals," Part V—Statistics of British India.)

252. The number of dispensaries increased during the year from 645 to 647. Eight new dispensaries were opened and six were closed. Of the latter, four were private aided institutions, one a local fund institution, and the sixth, the Army Clothing Factory dispensary at Shahjahanpur, was transferred from the control of the Civil Surgeon to the Military department. Of the new dispensaries opened, mention may be made of a Forest dispensary near Bareilly in connection with the new turpentine distillery and the sawmill and turnery factories established there by the Forest department. Of the others two were female hospitals. The number of patients treated at State public, local fund, and private-aided institutions increased from 5,351,550 to 5,380,877. Attendance at travelling dispensaries increased from 406,427 to 445,873, while attendance at standing dispensaries fell from 4,945,123 to 4,935,004. This is ascribed, in a large measure, to the influenza epidemic. Indoor attendance decreased by 148, while outdoor attendance increased by 29,475. The number of travelling dispensaries remained at 110. They continued to do good work and, as the figures show, are becoming popular.

Dispensaries.

253. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 20,49,384 as compared with 19,20,308 in 1918. Expenditure rose from Rs. 17,49,353 to Rs. 18,55,309, the closing balance at the end of the year being Rs. 1,94,075 as against an opening balance of Rs. 2,65,854. Local fund contributions rose from Rs. 8,47,835 to Rs. 9,49,072 and municipal contributions from Rs. 1,02,776 to Rs. 1,22,231. Subscriptions from Europeans rose from Rs. 28,657 to Rs. 29,935, and those from Indians from Rs. 1,16,284 to Rs. 1,31,589. The cost of European medicines increased from Rs. 2,51,088 to Rs. 2,77,664 and expenditure on bazar medicines from Rs. 31,481 to Rs. 35,284. Diet charges also increased from Rs. 1,07,945 to Rs. 1,36,057. The invested capital at the close of the year was Rs. 17,05,653 against an opening balance of Rs. 16,93,858.

Financial.

254. The number of students on the rolls of King George's Medical College at the close of the year was 140 against 128 in 1918. The results of the University Examinations were again extremely creditable. Twenty-six students out of 34 passed the first M.B., B.S. examination. Twenty-three out of 24 passed the Final M.B., B.S. Group A examination and 19 out of 21 passed the Final M.B., B.S. Group B examination.

General.

The scheme for the re-organization of the Agra Medical School has been held in abeyance since 1916 owing to financial stringency, but there is now every prospect of its soon coming into operation.

The King Edward Sanatorium at Bhowali continued to do good work. One hundred and twenty-five patients were admitted as compared with 130 in the previous year. A large number of applications for admission had to be refused for want of accommodation. The Tuberculosis hospital at Lucknow

continued to do good work, but attendance fell in 1919 as the hospital was closed for more than six months between March and October.

At the close of the year 239 officers belonging to the Medical Department were still on military duty. The absence of these officers undoubtedly retarded progress, but the figures show that, in spite of a depleted staff, the medical institutions of the province have continued to increase in popularity.

52—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending the 31st December, 1919; the annual report of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending 31st March, 1920; and the tables under the head 'Area, population, and public health' Part V—Statistics of British India.)

Municipalities.

255. The total expenditure on works of a sanitary nature, exclusive of the cost of preparation of projects under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer amounted to Rs. 15·94 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 15·67 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 6·59 lakhs was spent on original sanitary contribution works and Rs. 9·35 lakhs on the maintenance and repairs of open water-works. Rupees 2·81 lakhs was spent on original water works, Agra taking half a lakh, and Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpore over a lakh between them. The amount expended on drainage works was Rs. 2·68 lakhs, of which the greater part was spent in Allahabad and Lucknow.

Preliminary projects for the re-organization of the water-supplies of Lucknow and Allahabad have been completed and accepted by the boards concerned. Proposals are now under consideration for financing them. Similar proposals for Benares are in hand. The long-delayed Jhansi water supply project is now nearing completion, as is also the hydro-electric supply project for Aligarh.

Projects amounting to Rs. 16·44 lakhs were finally sanctioned during the year and schemes to the value of Rs. 75·08 lakhs were completed and submitted for sanction, including preliminary estimates to the value of Rs. 45·09 lakhs. Work in hand on projects during the year amounted to Rs. 162 lakhs.

Fairs.

256. The Magh Mela at Allahabad took place from the 13th January to the 14th February and passed off successfully. It was followed in March by a mela called the Maha Barni at which a few cases of imported cholera occurred.

The Dikhauti, Maha Maha Barni, and Somwati festivals at Hardwar all took place at short intervals. There was a certain amount of cholera and small-pox, but timely measures checked its spread.

At the Dadri fair at Ballia, the Sawan Jhula fair at Ajudhya, the Ram Naumi fair at Ajudhya and also at a few other less important fairs some cases of cholera were reported. Other fairs in the provinces passed off without the appearance of any infectious disease.

Sanitary Board.

257. The total amount at the disposal of the Board for expenditure on sanitary works during the year aggregated Rs. 5,29,759. Rupees 4,39,365 were allotted by the Board and grants to the amount of Rs. 2,37,985 were sanctioned by Government. Projects aggregating over Rs. 70 lakhs were administratively approved by the Board, while large schemes for the re-organization of the water-supply in the larger towns of the province were approved and placed on the programme of sanitary works for preparation of projects by the Sanitary Engineer's department.

General.

258. The sanitary classes which had been closed the previous year owing to the strain on the cadre of officers due to the war were re-opened in October 1919. Several proposals for improvements in sanitary service which were kept in abeyance during the war are now under consideration.

53—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for the year ending the 31st March, 1920, and the tables under the head 'Vaccination,' Part V—Statistics of British India.)

289. The number of assistant superintendents of vaccination remained the same as in the previous year, namely 49, but the number of vaccinators increased by 1. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 2,68,243 to Rs. 2,87,837. This is mainly due to the increased expenditure on the Government Bovine Lymph Dépôt, Patwa Dangar, and the return of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of the Indian Medical Service from military duty.

Establishment
and charges.

260. There was a slight increase from 1,420,332 to 1,425,754, in the total number of vaccination operations. Of this total, 1,290,912 were primary and 134,842 re-vaccinations, as compared with 1,273,821 and 146,511, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 96·29 and 65·01, as compared with 97·09 and 65·56 for the last year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand was much the same as last year, namely 27·84. Among the districts showing an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations Azamgarh heads the list followed by Allahabad, Aligarh, Agra and Bijnor. Of the districts showing a decline Lucknow, Hamirpur, Banda, Budaun and Bahraich were most conspicuous. The percentage of successful vaccinations in proportion to births shows the best results on record for several years past. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination increased from Re. 0-2-7 to Re. 0-2-8, which is accounted for by the increased expenditure of the department.

Vaccinations.

261. The total number of vaccinations inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the district superintendents of vaccination decreased from 180,998 to 180,569, which is attributed to the influenza epidemic. The percentage of inspections to the total number vaccinated was 13·60 for primary and 5·18 for re-vaccinations as against 13·50 and 7·14 respectively in 1918. The assistant superintendents and other inspecting officers inspected 551,013 primary vaccinations and 37,878 re-vaccinations as against 534,878 and 36,508 respectively last year. The percentage of cases found successful was 95·22 for primary vaccinations and 55·12 for re-vaccinations as compared with 96·83 and 58·42, respectively, in 1918.

Inspections.

262. The Provincial Bovine Lymph Dépôt at Patwa Dangar in the Naini Tal district issued 94,354 grammes of lymph as against 91,658 grammes in the previous year. The expenditure increased from Rs. 25,297 to Rs. 31,547.

Lymph.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

54—General system of education.

(See page 81 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

55—Education.

(For details see the quinquennial report on public instruction for the period ending 31st March, 1919, and the tables under the head "Education," Part VII—Statistics of British India.)

263. The most notable achievements of the year in the field of education were in connection with University reform, but a substantial advance was made in other directions also, especially in the primary education of boys. This was the first year of the new three years' programme for the expansion of primary education and a very fair start has been made. Especially successful was the effort made to popularize primary education among Muhammadans. Private and aided institutions continued to feel

General.

the pressure of adverse economic conditions to a greater extent than public institutions. The year saw the beginning of a systematic attempt to deal with the problem of educating the children of the depressed classes and the experiments made so far are encouraging. Female education made some progress, chiefly in the sphere of secondary education. The changes brought about in standards of value as a result of the war created a difficult situation and revision of the pay of the educational staff in all classes of institutions became an urgent necessity. High wages and high prices tended to enhance the value of child labour, and but for this the progress made in the expansion of primary education would probably have been greater.

Number of
institutions and
scholars.

264. The decrease noted last year in the total number of all classes of institutions gave place this year to an increase of 2,222, while the number of scholars under instruction increased by 80,921 from 924,679 to 1,005,600. The increase, however, was wholly in respect of public institutions: for, while they show an increase of 2,487 schools and 83,520 scholars, private institutions return decreases of 265 institutions and 2,599 scholars.

Expenditure.

265. The total expenditure on education from all sources increased by 32 per cent. from Rs. 1.72 to Rs. 2.28 lakhs. Expenditure from provincial revenues shows an increase of 33 per cent. from Rs. 56.90 to Rs. 75.84 lakhs and that from district and municipal funds an increase of 29 per cent. from Rs. 39.10 to Rs. 50.61 lakhs.

University.

266. Interest during the year under report centred in the discussions which took place on the question of University reform. As soon as the Calcutta University Commission's report was received, two strong committees were appointed: one to consider a scheme for the constitution of a University at Lucknow, the other to consider measures for the establishment of a teaching University at Allahabad and the creation of a Board to control High school and Intermediate education. The first committee met in November, 1919, and resolved unanimously that a unitary teaching University should be established in Lucknow; the second committee met later and resolved:—

- (1) that the ultimate aim should be to establish at Allahabad and other centres unitary teaching Universities similar in type to that proposed for the Lucknow University, and
- (2) that pending the realization of that aim and as a progressive step towards it the Allahabad University should perform a double function, namely—
 - (a) in regard to Allahabad it should become a teaching University; and
 - (b) in regard to the Mufassil it should continue to associate with itself existing affiliated colleges outside the limits of Allahabad.

Both committees appointed a number of sub-committees to examine in detail the organization and changes necessary to give effect to these far-reaching proposals, and rapid progress has been made with the scheme for the Lucknow University. The reports of the Allahabad Sub-Committees were placed before the original committee soon after the close of the year and the recommendations of that committee have since been referred to a Sub-Committee of the Senate.

The Professor of Economics was absent on leave for the greater part of the year and in the Department of History the Professor was absent on deputation to the Government of India and no public lectures on this subject were in consequence given. Professor Rushbrook-Williams, O.B.E., has now resigned his appointment as Professor of Modern Indian History.

Of the 3,307 matriculation candidates at Allahabad 1,101 passed as compared with 1,370 out of 3,913 last year. In the Intermediate examination 805 passed out of 1,981 as compared with 980 out of 2,198 in the previous year. The results of the other chief University examinations were as follows:—For the B.A. 566 passed out of 1,653; for the Previous LL.B. 257 out of 539; for the Final LL.B. 275 out of 506; and for the B.Sc. 116 out

of 211. There was again a decline in the total number of candidates from 9,612 to 8,887.

The total income of the University for the year ending 31st December, 1919 was Rs. 3,66,768 against Rs. 3,23,505 in 1918 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,10,064 against Rs. 3,28,561.

Various important changes were made during the year in the regulations of the University, including the institution of a new degree in the Faculty of Medicine called the degree of "Master of Surgery."

267. The number of colleges increased by one owing to the recognition of the D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore. The number of students increased from 4,773 to 5,434. All but a very small number of the members of the staffs of colleges who were on Military duty have now been released and conditions were normal except for the difficulties caused by high prices. The province lost by death the services of the Hon'ble Dr. A. W. Ward, M.A., late Professor of Physics at the Canning College, and Dr. T. K. Laddu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit at the Queen's College, Benares, while Mr. W. A. J. Archbold, M.A., the late Principal of the Muir Central College, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. In aided colleges the year was one of increasing financial difficulty and a scheme which was worked out by the Educational department for assisting the colleges to pay better salaries to their staffs has now been given effect to. Substantial additions were made to the equipment of several colleges, notably in the matter of laboratory accommodation. A new chemistry block was opened at the Agra college and new chemical laboratories at the Meerut and the Canning Colleges. Hostel accommodation remains in need of extension.

Collegiate
education.

The Sanskrit College, Benares, is the only institution classified as an Oriental College. The average enrolment for the year was 338. Oriental schools teaching Arabic and Persian have fallen in number to 296 from 358, while the scholars reading in them have increased from 8,843 to 8,902. The number of schools teaching Sanskrit has again diminished from 454 to 400 and the number of students from 9,282 to 8,341. The number of candidates who appeared at the Benares Sanskrit College examinations increased from 3,978 to 4,079 and the examination results were satisfactory. The number of non-Brahmans appearing for the Sanskrit College examinations is increasing.

A new scheme of examinations in Arabic and Persian could not be introduced in the year under report, but it has now received final sanction and should come into effect in the current year. Various improvements have been effected in the courses of study, but much still remains to be done.

The enrolment of law students shows an increase of 35 against a fall of 235 last year. The Law school at Allahabad, however, shows a decrease of 11 students, which is attributed mainly to the institution of 'day classes' and the restriction placed on graduates of other universities joining the school.

The enrolment at the Medical College, Lucknow, showed a small increase, from 138 to 147. Of these three were women. The number of Muhammadans rose from 5 to 13.

Expenditure on collegiate education now amounts to Rs. 13,20,110 against Rs. 11,74,077 in 1918-19. The cost per scholar has gone up from Rs. 240 per annum to Rs. 244 per annum, of which fees covered 33·8 per cent., public funds 33 and other sources 33·2 per cent.

268. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys continues to rise and is now 698 against 664 last year. Enrolment rose from 89,037 to 92,395. English high schools have increased in number by 10 to 152, secondary vernacular schools by 26 to 460, while English middle schools have decreased by 2 to 86. The latter decrease is due to the fact that several of these schools have become high schools. Enrolment in English schools has increased by 15 only and is still below that of 1917-18, but in secondary vernacular schools it has increased by 3,343 or 9 per cent. The increase in numbers in secondary vernacular schools is a hopeful sign, showing that these schools have quite recovered from the set-back which occurred when the

Secondary
education.

length of the course was raised from two to three years. Expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys rose by Rs. 2,24,722 to Rs. 35,04,216. Fees decreased by Rs. 17,144 and income from other sources increased by Rs. 54,753. The decrease in fees was entirely in English schools and is attributed to the pressure of high prices inducing parents to seek schools for their boys which charge the lowest fees. In all kinds of English schools for Indian boys the average cost per pupil per annum was Rs. 54·1, of which the boy pays Rs. 22·8. In Government English schools the figures are Rs. 61·1 and Rs. 24; in aided English schools Rs. 49·8 and Rs. 23·5.

The number of students who appeared in the School-Leaving Certificate and Matriculation examinations combined was 7,584 against 8,614 last year and the number of passes in the two examinations combined was 3,112 against 4,023. The falling off both as regard candidates and passes is divided fairly evenly between both examinations. A large proportion of the candidates in the Matriculation examination come from other provinces. The number of candidates in the High School Scholarship examination increased from 454 to 476. One hundred and twenty-five scholarships were awarded. Seven district board scholarships lapsed through want of qualified candidates from the districts concerned. The vernacular secondary school retains its reputation for good work and its efficiency is shown in the results of the Vernacular Final examination. Of the 11,456 candidates registered for the examinations, 6,924 passed as against 5,672 out of 10,194 candidates last year. Several schools passed over 80 per cent. of their candidates. Of the 3,431 teachers in Secondary English schools for boys 826 are trained, the number of untrained teachers remaining stationery at 2,605. These figures compare very unfavourably with those of the secondary vernacular schools in which 89 per cent. of the staff is trained. More facilities for the training of teachers for English schools are urgently required. The new training college opened this year at Agra will improve matters but more is required. Steps are being taken to make service in these schools more attractive, but some time must necessarily elapse before the position is materially improved.

New buildings for the Government High Schools at Cawnpore, Etawah, Fyzabad and Bara Banki were completed; and new buildings for the Government High School, Naini Tal, and the Government High School, Banda, and new blocks for the Government High Schools at Gonda and Srinagar, were under construction. The erection of the buildings for the new Intermediate schools at Jhansi, Fyzabad and Almora has been taken in hand. Aided English schools have also been active in improving and extending their accommodation. The demand for more hostel accommodation both in English schools and Vernacular schools continued.

Arrangements have now been made for the appointment of a medical officer for every English school in the province, and at the option of district boards for middle vernacular schools situated in dispensary towns. In September, 1918, district boards were invited to adopt the experiment of introducing English as an optional subject in middle vernacular schools. It was found, however, that few trained teachers of English were willing to enter the service of the board, but a beginning has been made and English is now being taught in five of these schools. To make service in district board schools more attractive it has been decided to raise the maximum allowance which boards may offer English teachers.

269. The number of schools for Indian boys has increased from 11,504 to 13,597 and the number of scholars in them from 685,830 to 759,672. Of the 2,093 new schools, 1,845 are schools maintained by boards, 223 are aided schools and 25 are unaided private schools. The progress thus shown in the programme for the progressive expansion of primary education may be considered satisfactory, specially in view of the fact that in the first year of the scheme the greater part of the additional assistance given to boards has been spent in improving the pay of teachers. The relatively small increase in the number of aided schools was due to the conversion of a large number of these schools into board schools. The number of pupils in upper primary classes rose from 98,996 to 101,924. It was only to be expected that the increase in the enrolment during the first few years of the scheme would be seen mainly in the lower classes.

One of the chief features of the new scheme is the large increase in the number of training classes, the number of which has increased from 265 to 505 and the number of students in them from 1,783 to 3,745. When the primary education scheme was launched the boards' output of trained teachers was considerably short of the number required. During the year the total staff has risen from 24,077 to 27,029. The increase of 2,952 was made up of 1,187 trained teachers and 1,765 untrained and at the end of the year there were 12,355 trained as against 14,674 untrained teachers.

During the year district boards received from Government grants aggregating Rs. 22.43 lakhs for primary school buildings, but most of this money is lying in the boards' balances. Many boards have held up their building programmes in the hope that the price of materials and labour would fall. It is now realized, however, that this hope was vain and building programmes are beginning to take effect.

The total recurring expenditure on primary schools of all kinds rose from Rs. 34.66 to Rs. 43.31 lakhs and the recurring expenditure on Indian boys' primary schools rose from Rs. 31.33 to Rs. 39.65 lakhs.

Although the total number of scholars belonging to the depressed classes is still small, good progress has been made. The number of special schools for these classes has risen from 160 to 208 and the number of scholars of the depressed classes enrolled in general schools has also increased from 13,474 to 18,954. A stimulus was given to the education of these classes by experiments made by the district boards of Meerut, Benares and Jaunpur which, at the suggestion of the Board of Education and with financial assistance from Government, employed supervisors for these schools. The results of these experiments have been encouraging, especially in the Meerut district, and all boards in districts where communities of these classes exist have now been invited to embark with Government assistance on similar schemes.

On the termination of the war "the United Provinces Journal" was converted into a popular educator. It aims at giving information in the simplest language on a variety of topics such as sanitation, agriculture, co-operation, forestry, industry and commerce. Its circulation has largely increased. Its chief function is to supplement the school curriculum and make up for the dearth in vernacular literature suitable for boys who have only received a primary education. Lantern lectures have also been adopted as a further means of popular education and 34 district boards are co-operating in the scheme.

270. Fifty-five out of 61 candidates passed the examination at the Allahabad Training College. The number in the Lucknow Training College rose from 60 to 61. Forty-two sat for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 40 obtained certificates. At the training classes for mistresses at the All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal, and the Woodstock College, Mussoorie, ten out of eleven candidates were successful as compared with twelve out of fourteen last year.

Training and
supply of
teachers.

The number of normal schools remained the same, namely seven, while enrolment decreased slightly from 595 to 584. Training classes are included in the programme for the expansion of primary education and the number accordingly increased from 265 to 505 and the number of students in training from 1,783 to 3,745. Examination results showed that notwithstanding the large increase in the number of classes, the average standard has not deteriorated. Much, however, remains to be done in the way of improvement of accommodation and equipment.

Training institutions for women, excluding training classes for teachers in European schools are of three kinds, those which prepare teachers for English schools, normal schools that prepare teachers for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination, and training classes that prepare teachers for lower primary schools. There are three classes of the first kind and one more is shortly to be opened in connection with the Crosthwaite Girls' School. There are two Government normal schools and five training classes attached to aided mission schools, while sixteen classes prepare teachers for lower primary schools. The total number of training institutions for women is thus the same as last year—26.

**INSTRUC-
TION.****Technical
education.**

271. At the Gorakhpur Technical School the number of students under training in the day classes was 80, of whom 44 were in the Mechanics class, 24 in the Junior section and 12 in the Artizan class. The night class had 19 European apprentices and 79 Indian workmen with an average daily attendance of 81. Employment was found for all students passing out of the school. A scheme for giving each student a stipend was brought into force from the beginning of August, 1919, which it is expected will attract a larger and better class of candidates for the Mechanics section. Classes for instruction in oil-engines and motor driving for demobilized soldiers were opened during the year and have been well attended.

There were 157 students on the roll of the Government Technical School, Lucknow, as against 130 last year. Sixty-nine attended the night classes. A motor training class which was opened for disabled soldiers was attended by 11 men.

The number on the roll of the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, rose from 107 to 115. The number of candidates for the annual entrance examination was 53, of whom eight were considered unfit for admission to the school. Trained men have no difficulty in securing employment; the demand exceeds the supply, and there are frequent cases of students leaving the school to take up work before the completion of their course. The Carpentry School, Allahabad, was opened on the 1st April, 1919, with an Artizan class only. General classes comprising an Artizan class for bazar *barahis*, wood-working classes for juniors and seniors, a polishing and painting class, an upholstery class, a teachers' training class and a class for British troops, were opened on the 1st August. Seventy-two Indian students were in regular attendance at the end of March, and the class for British troops attracted 19 men until their regiments were returned for demobilization. Plans for buildings, comprising drawing and lecture rooms, assembly and exhibition halls, machine rooms, hostel and staff quarters for all instructional and clerical staff are now being prepared.

Admissions to the Central Weaving Institute, Benares, increased from 87 to 121. In addition to the three years' technical and hosiery classes, carpentry and smithy classes have been started during the year. District weaving schools and peripatetic weaving schools continue to do good work. The Mau school has been made permanent and brought to the status of the schools at Etawah and Budaun.

Attendance at the Government School of Needlework, Lucknow, has fallen off for various reasons, but chiefly owing to the early marriage of a large number of students. The enrolment at the Leather Working School, Cawnpore, remained the same—forty-five. To meet the demands of the growing leather manufacture industry, a branch of the school has been started at Meerut since the close of the year. The School of Dyeing and Printing, Cawnpore, continues to attract students from all parts of India.

Female education.

272. The total number of institutions for Indian girls rose from 1,578 to 1,674 and the number of scholars from 53,641 to 57,966. All schools share in the increase except private institutions in which there is again a small decrease. English schools number 40 with an enrolment of 4,694 as compared with 38 and 4,216 scholars last year. Secondary Vernacular schools show a large rise in number of 13 to 67, while the number of scholars enrolled in them has risen by 1,282 to 6,353. The staff of the English schools now numbers 302 teachers against 248 last year and includes 116 trained teachers and 35 graduates. But the output of trained teachers is still insufficient and many mistresses are poorly qualified. In vernacular middle schools only 111 of the 465 teachers are trained, and in primary schools only 157 out of 1,706. Male teachers are employed in many schools. The number of primary schools rose from 1,137 to 1,222 and of scholars from 39,315 to 41,624. Nearly 32,000 girls are reported to be reading in boys' schools, as compared with 26,280 last year, but of these only 413 have passed beyond the preparatory stage.

**Education of the
special classes.**

273. The number of institutions for Europeans decreased by 4 to 70, the fall being due to the closing of one unaided school, a railway night school

at Jhansi, a small railway primary school at Lucknow, and the transfer of the railway technical school at Lucknow to the care of the Industries department. The enrolment fell by 440.

Expenditure rose by Rs. 12,162. The whole of the increase was met from fees, which were higher by Rs. 124,791, while contributions from public funds decreased by Rs. 48,219 and from other sources by Rs. 64,410. The year was one of considerable strain on the resources of the European schools. The Calvin Taluqdars' School at Lucknow was full with an enrolment of 76 as compared with 63 last year. The school has been without a Vice-Principal throughout the year, but arrangements are being made to fill the vacancy.

The number of Hindus reading in schools and colleges increased from 736,997 to 801,534, and of Muhammadans from 170,929 to 187,602. Muhammadan education thus shows a slightly larger proportionate growth. All classes of institutions record an increase in the number of both Hindus and Muhammadans except private institutions, in which the Muhammadans have fallen in number from 35,991 to 33,394. Special provision was made in the primary education programme for the encouragement of Islamia schools and aided *maktabs*. The five-year programme contemplated an increase of 1,030 in the number of Islamia schools and 940 in the number of *maktabs*. In the first year in which the scheme has been in operation the number of Islamia schools has increased from 284 to 492, and the number, of aided *maktabs* from 456 to 627. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining teachers for Islamia schools.

56.—Literature and the Press.

(See the tables under the head 'Printing Presses and Publications,'
Part VII—Statistics of British India.)

274. There was again a decline in the number of publications from 2,029 to 1,702 which is attributed to the rise in the cost of paper. Hindi, with a total of 913, maintains its place as the medium of general instruction for the masses; Urdu, although richer in the production of serious and advanced literature, has only 286 to its credit; Sanskrit shows a considerable decline. Arabic has stood still, while Persian has more than doubled its output. A considerable increase under History is more than balanced by the decrease under Religion, Poetry, Law, Fiction and Politics.

Literary
publications.

As usual, the social reformer has contributed largely. Tracts were issued by the Arya Samaj denouncing child marriage and advocating remarriage of child widows. Vegetarianism is the theme of five publications. Caste publications number over 30, the authors of which fall chiefly into two classes: those who, while content to remain in the social stratum in which they were born, desire to infuse new life into their caste-fold and to this end advocate reformed notions of communal life; and the less submissive class who wish to loosen the bonds of caste and claim a higher position than that to which birth has assigned them.

Although small in quantity, the political publications are varied in range. Seven bear on the Reform Scheme, three of which embody the views of the land-owning classes. While Government measures, which were adopted to restrict the activities of the political agitator, are attacked in some publications, there is also to be found a tract which has run into three editions in Urdu in defence of the Rowlatt Act. Indian Nationalism has found expression in eight poetical effusions and in a work *Bharatiya Rashtra*, modelled on the lines of Mrs. Besant's 'India—a Nation.'

Religious publications fell from 350 to 261. Militant Hinduism finds expression in 53. On the one hand, there is the Arya Samaj which seeks to reform Hinduism from within and to free it from what it considers to be its apocryphal accretions: on the other, the Dharma Sabha which stands for Hindu orthodoxy. The two sects make common cause on the question of cow protection, though, while the Arya Samaj favours her for her economic usefulness, the Dharma Sabha is influenced by purely religious motives. The work

of the Arya Samaj in the field of education and social reform is of undoubted value and merits commendation.

The output in Philosophy is small, consisting of only 20 publications as against 27 in 1918. The most promising philosophic work of the year perhaps is represented by the first volume of the "Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies," edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Makund Ram Sastri.

In history a number of books appeared which possess an original interest not generally met with in the Indian world of letters. These are of the nature of local histories and monographs on historical characters. Although the level of scholarship is not of a high order, the work reveals both a spirit of research and some literary enterprise. From the Hindi Sahitya Sammelana of Allahabad we have the first part of a History of India, supposed to present the last word on ancient India history from the strictly Indian standpoint. The work, so far as it deals with Vedic and Puranic episodes, is largely a conjecture drawn from mythical sources and though interesting, is of little historical value. Some translations of works on European history were issued and biographies of devotees and religious leaders were fairly numerous.

The output under Fiction was small and of no great value. Original works of Fiction number 43, included amongst which are a crop of social novels whose aim apparently is to disseminate reformed notions of inter-sexual relations. Healthier Fiction is represented to a small degree by four additions to the "Zanana Literature ka Mufid Silsila," but those are not up to the level of previous books of the series. A few readable stories have appeared, but they cannot be classed as literature. Poetical works, on the other hand, reveal signs of scholarship and literary ability. A new edition has appeared of Behari's *Sat Sai*, edited by Pandit Padam Singh Sharma, a work of considerable merit. Epic poetry is well represented by several editions of classical writers and there is also a large and varied collection of ballads written for the masses. Amongst poems of literary interest there are two by the Hindi poet Maithili Saran Gupta, both characteristic of the national spirit that has lately come into prominence in Hindi literature. Kalidas and Bhasa hold the field as dramatists. Modern drama is represented by adaptations of Shakespeare, and plays depicting subjects that have a religious or ethical basis either in the Puranas or in popular tradition.

The year's contributions to scholarship are more valuable than those of the previous year. There is a Jaina Gem Dictionary, a handy book of reference in the modern literature of Jainism, and three further parts of the *Hindi Sabda Sagara*, a comprehensive Hindi lexicon. Under Urdu scholarship mention may be made of a movement, evidenced by no less than seven publications, to standardize Urdu idioms and style. The most important of these is the first part of a dictionary of Urdu idioms entitled the *Farhang-i-Shafaq*. In Sanskrit the *Gita-Darsana* by Kanno Mal represents the first attempt of its kind at a co-ordinate study of the several works bearing the title of "Gita," and a scholarly volume in the "Sacred books of the Hindus" series by the late Rai Srish Chandra Vasu Bahadur; deals with various interpretations placed upon two of the Upanishads by different commentators.

The legal output of the year is of little interest. In Medicine, both Eastern and Western systems are represented. The only original work on Western medicine deserving of mention is the tenth edition of Major Basu's "Diabetes and its Dietetic Treatment." Under Science, a book which merits notice is a Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis in Hindi by Professor Saksena of the Gurukula at Kangri. War Literature has declined, there being only 24 books of this class as against 40 last year. Educational Literature covers a range extending from the Kindergarten to the University and comprises a varied assortment of books, tracts and magazines bearing on matters educational, theoretical and practical. No work of more than passing interest has appeared, but the output, as a whole, reveals a spirit of earnestness and all-round activity.

Indian Press.

Tone and policy.

275. The total number of newspapers and periodicals printed during the year was 398 as compared with 359 in the previous year. Of these 63 were in English, 138 in Urdu and 165 in Hindi, increases occurring in papers written in all three languages, but chiefly in those written in English and Hindi. Only in two cases did the circulation exceed 6,000. Of the total number Lucknow contributed 69 papers, Allahabad 60, Agra 35, Benares 31, Cawnpore 25, Meerut 22, Aligarh and Moradabad 16 each, Bijnor 14 and Saharanpur 9. Eleven important new papers appeared during the year, two in English, six in Urdu and three in Hindi.

276. Three printing presses did not open and six proposals to start newspapers failed to materialize owing to demands for security under the Press Act. Two printing presses closed and one newspaper ceased publication owing to demand of security. Security was taken in thirteen cases and forfeited in two cases. Formal warnings were conveyed to four persons connected with newspapers by District Magistrates and to five persons by order of the Local Government.

The press as a whole was bitterly critical in tone throughout the year. Its attitude can best be summarized by saying that all papers were extremist with regard to Punjab affairs; nearly all Muslim papers were or became extremist on the Khilafat question; while on the subject of the Reforms there was a clearly marked division into two groups, of which the extremist group was considerably the larger. The pace generally was set by three of the extremist papers which were started during the year and it was in the case of two of these that forfeiture of security became necessary. In one case the larger security demanded was not forthcoming and the paper ceased to appear.

The Rowlatt Bills met with general opposition from the beginning and only three papers of any importance disapproved of the Satyagraha campaign from its inception, though a few others were wise after the event. The administration of martial law in the Punjab caused much dissatisfaction. A constant stream of criticism of the action of Government was maintained throughout the year, its acerbity being specially marked on the passage of the Criminal Emergency Power Act, during the discussion on the Indemnity Bill and on the appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the Army Commission. The extremist press professed dissatisfaction with the *personnel* of the Disorders Enquiry Committee from the outset and also with the methods of procedure adopted by the Committee, but the leading moderate paper did not agree with it on these points, though on other questions which arose in connection with the enquiry and on the conclusions to be drawn from the evidence taken at it, it was at one with its extremist contemporaries.

Little attention was given to the Peace negotiations with non-Muslim countries. The League of Nations was regarded with suspicion as a device for preserving the supremacy of the strong over the weak. The terms of the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria were pronounced to be harsh, inconsistent with President Wilson's fourteen points and unlikely to lead to a lasting peace. Later on, however, this criticism was forgotten and it was urged that the terms which had been imposed on the Central Powers were lenient in comparison with those foreshadowed for Turkey. The absence of a Muslim representative at the Peace Conference was deplored. Even the most moderate Muslim papers urged that the conquered provinces of the Turkish Empire should be left under Turkish suzerainty. A suggestion that India might be given a mandate for Mesopotamia was rejected with ridicule and the entire Muslim press objected to the idea of a Jewish State in Palestine. A suggestion that the mosque of St. Sophia should be restored to the Christians evoked bitter protests. During the period June to October feeling on the Turkish question was less intense and the papers did little more than manifest their support of the efforts which were being made by Indian Muslims in London. Interest was, however, quickened by the All-India Muslim Conference held at Lucknow in September and with the observance of a Khilafat day in October violence of tone again appeared. The Greek claims greatly exacerbated

feeling and from this time the Muslim papers presented a solid front in support of their extremist leaders. The Anglo-Persian agreement was vigorously condemned as further evidence of the policy of exploitation and absorption of Asiatic countries. The last notable incident of the year was a vigorous rally in support of the movement to boycott the Peace Celebrations owing to the events in the Punjab and the Khilafat question.

The murder of the late Amir of Afghanistan was attributed to the unpopularity of his pro-British policy. The outbreak of war, however, proved that Afghanistan had few active supporters in India. The Government of India was blamed for having encouraged the Afghans to attack India by the declaration that the Punjab was in a state of rebellion. During and after the war Government was freely criticized for its alleged secrecy, and complaints of inefficiency were freely made against the authorities responsible for the conduct of the campaign. Peace was welcomed when it came though its terms were criticized and the danger of an Afghan-Bolshevik alliance was pointed out.

The actual shaping of the Reforms excited comparatively little interest until June when the despatch of the Government of India on the subject was condemned as illiberal, and keen support was accorded to the dissentient minute of Sir Sankaran Nair. The proceedings of the Joint Committee in England called forth little comment. Its recommendations were at first denounced but subsequently this hostile attitude was somewhat modified.

Indignant articles on the disabilities of Indians in the colonies were frequent and the special legislation on the subject in South Africa was freely condemned. In the numerous strikes which occurred during the year the sympathy of the Press was with the strikers. The republican movement in Ireland was watched with sympathy and encouragement was held out to China in her resistance to Japanese encroachment.

The Imperial budget was received unfavourably, the increased expenditure on the Army being the principal object of criticism. In addition to the usual contention that commissions in the Army should be given more liberally to Indians it was urged that a voluntary system for Indians should be introduced and the British garrison reduced.

57—Literary Societies.

(See page 92 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

58—Arts and Sciences.

(For details see the annual report of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

277. Mughal coins required for reproduction in plates were taken to England during the year and the work of printing the catalogue of Mughal coins entrusted to the Clarendon Press, London. The catalogue of the coins of the Guptas and connected dynasties was completed and sent to the Government Press for publication. A considerable number of acquisitions was made during the year. Objects secured for the Archaeological section are varied and of considerable interest and consist of manuscript documents, brass figures, sculptures, terra-cottas, beads and stones. The additions to the Numismatological section number 168. The most interesting find was that of Ahichhatra copper coins from Ramnagar in the Bareilly district. A fine collection of Kumaun butterflies was presented during the year to the museum. Additions to the Ethnographical section number 25, all but one being acquired by purchase. The total number of visitors to the museum was 169,728, an increase of more than 20,000 on the previous year. The number of *pardanashin* ladies, however, decreased from 2,534 to 1,027. Expenditure including special grants for non-recurring items rose from Rs. 13,080 to Rs. 28,742. Receipts increased from Rs. 253 to Rs. 339.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

59—Archaeology.

(For details see the annual report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March, 1920.)

278. The amount spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in the United Provinces was Rs. 45,698, Rs. 10,722 being spent on special and Rs. 34,976 on annual repairs. Various monuments were brought during the year under the operation of the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act, chiefly in the Lucknow district.

Conservation:

Expenditure on Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the United Provinces amounted to Rs. 2,422, of which Rs. 604 were spent on the erection of a stone chhatri over the Asoka pillar and Rs. 1,818 on other conservation and excavation works at Sarnath. The construction of the pavilion over the Asoka pillar was taken in hand during the year but could not be completed.

279. Excavation work at Sarnath was continued. The previous year's excavations had led to the identification of a large courtyard attached to the main shrine. Work on this part of the site was continued and a few more sculptures were brought to light. Work was also started on other parts of the site and some interesting discoveries were made.

Exploration.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

60—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(See page 94 of the report for 1911-12.)

61—Ecclesiastical.

280. The year was uneventful.

62—Stationery.

281. The total value of stationery supplied during the year was Rs. 8,72,259 against Rs. 6,75,869 in the previous year and Rs. 4,98,659 in 1917-18. The value of stationery issued to the press was Rs. 6,94,432 as against Rs. 5,37,861 in 1918-19, the higher expenditure on this account being mainly due to the larger supply of paper and also of parchments for War Sanads and University Diplomas. The value of stationery issued to other offices increased from Rs. 1,38,008 to Rs. 1,77,827. This increase is reported to be due to the increase in the number of indenting officers and to the high prices which prevailed.

Stationery.

* 63—General miscellaneous.

282. The receipts of the Government Press rose considerably from Rs. 1,88,199 to Rs. 3,11,605, the main responsible heads being "Stock Forms" and "The United Provinces Journal" a new receipt head. The distribution of the Journal was greatly reduced from October, 1919. Up till then it had been free. The weekly edition is now about 40,000, of which 24,000 copies are free and 16,000 paid for. The receipts under this head amounted during the year to Rs. 51,457. The printing bill for the year was Rs. 9,06,050, an

Government
Press.

increase of Rs. 52,142 on the preceding year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,24,803 as compared with Rs. 4,49,225 last year or a decrease of Rs. 24,422, occurring chiefly under the heads "Permanent establishment" and "Supplies and services and contingencies." There was also a considerable decrease in the amount paid to private presses from Rs. 23,194 to Rs. 12,230. The number of publications received under the Copyright Act for registration again decreased from 1,829 to 1,661, of which 1,151 were original works and the remaining 510 reprints. Benares, with 523 publications, maintains its position as the leading centre, followed by Allahabad 386, Lucknow 322, Cawnpore 111, Aligarh 97, Agra 86 and Moradabad 82. The increased value of work was due partly to increased volume and partly to higher cost of production. Both salaries and the cost of raw materials rose. Labour problems were at one time somewhat acute and Government sanctioned an interim increase of pay to all technical workers from the 1st January, which eased matters considerably. The general provincial scheme further improved the pay of the men and also included the supervising and clerical staffs.

